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NEW YORK—It is stated that the alterations to be made in the White star line steamship Olympic will cost, roughly, \$1,250,000, says a despatch from London to the New York Herald.

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FRIENDLINESS, PATIENCE, COURTESY TELL FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

American Traveling in Interest of Promoting Business Relations in "Land of Tomorrow" Writes Thereof

MISTAKES NOTED

Practical points, based on first-hand experience and observation, which will be found useful by business concerns and individuals looking for South American trade, are given in the accompanying second article by the writer traveling in the interests of the Southern Commercial Congress.

By WILLIAM A. REID

COMPARATIVE methods of the European and the North American in endeavoring to develop further their respective commercial interests in South American countries is a very broad subject and one in which both peoples have strong points. The European salesman is found all over the Latin republics and he has been there for years, having followed European capital, which is responsible for many of the railways, steamship lines and numerous enterprises found throughout the southern continent. Speaking broadly and with numerous exceptions, the North American traveling salesman is new to the field, and it follows that he is not so well acquainted with the South American business man and his methods.

Relations

One fact stands out boldly: in dealings between man and man it is quite essential that good feelings exist between the parties. The more amicable the relations the more closely the business ties; and it is the small things, the trifling matters overlooked, the little courtesies that are often lacking, that I propose to call to the attention of the business man who seeks South American markets. In other words, let us build our commercial intercourse from the very foundation—a foundation based on mutual respect and good understanding.

We North Americans do not understand the South Americans as we should. Our country is in a very high state of commercial development and when we visit other lands, many sections of which are comparatively new in the fields of business, we are loathe to give up the comforts, conveniences and customs which we enjoy at home.

We start for the great continent south of us, well termed "the land of tomorrow." Some go for pleasure or in quest of the unusual; others make the journey purely for business purposes. Alas! some hardships and not a few disappointments often beset the traveler from the states and he returns home discouraged and sometimes embittered. Why? Largely because he did not understand the people among whom he sojourned.

He carried with him and attempted to apply his North American ideals and customs. He failed to adapt for the time being the manners and life of a different people and of a new and undeveloped country, which is of prime importance when making the acquaintance of the South American business men. In many respects the west coast countries are new and undeveloped as compared with the progress of the American states.

Patience Worth While

Let me illustrate an occurrence that actually took place when I boarded a Chilean steamship at Panama bound for Callao. About 20 passengers were aboard and we were only one day late. Several South Americans and a few Europeans were swinging comfortably in the shade in their hammocks which they themselves had wisely provided. Two men from the States were walking up and down the decks, the scorching sun making the decks almost unbearable and apparently every hour's additional delay making them more disturbed. Note the contrast! The men from the States were impatient for the activity and exactness characteristic of their country, and at the very beginning of their journey were permitting delay—a trifling matter aboard a Chilean steamer—to mar their pleasures. The South Americans and the Europeans had provided themselves with reading matter, easy chairs and hammocks, and judging by appearances, were prepared for any delay that might arise.

The best hotels in Lima are comfortable and the food is good, although the latter may not conform to the taste of the visitor from the States. The hotels do not, of course, compare with the modern palaces found in our great American cities. Architecture is different and service partakes of Spanish customs.

Let me relate an actual occurrence. Two travelers from the United States were stopping at the same hotel as the writer. The first morning after their arrival I saw them go to the dining room, doubtless expecting to find breakfast ready. Instead of the meal and service being in active operation, as in our own country at the corresponding hour, they found tables upturned and servants cleaning floors. The American guests, who declined the early morning rolls, etc., sent to their room, were informed that breakfast would not be ready until 11 o'clock. This was the universal custom of the country in which they were sojourning, yet it ruffled the Americans and they demanded their breakfast then and there. After hot words they were given something to eat; the incident, however, slight as it was, did not increase the cordial feeling between the hotel people and the visitors from the States. Later the proprietor of the hotel told me that he had more trouble trying to please the visitors from North America than from those from any other country.

Selling Methods

At this same hotel I met an Englishman who was traveling salesman for a well known London house. He really had something about which to think and which caused serious delay. His sample trunks were put off steamer at the wrong port, which fact would necessitate his remaining in idleness a whole week. I saw him often during this time and several evenings we dined together. He had secured admission to the leading club and was hale fellow well met; a social favorite at the hotel and the club. When his samples arrived he invited me as well as all the guests of the hotel to visit his display; he lectured about the manufacture of his products and gave away souvenirs. The week's delay was probably about the best thing that could have happened to this salesman; it made him hosts of friends among the business men and, as a consequence, very satisfactory sales. His territory is all South America, the greater part of which he covers twice a year.

In a South American city is a young native practicing a profession; he received his training in the United States. Returning to his native city he opened an office and requiring certain instruments consulted the catalogue of an American supply house, sent a draft with description of the instruments desired. He waited two months and then to his dismay received a letter returning his draft with the information that the particular firm did not care for foreign business.

Here is an instance with cash in hand, yet the order was declined. Had the firm been willing to fill the order or

volunteered the information of some other house doing foreign business the general result might not have been prejudicial to American interests. The young man told me of the occurrence and doubtless made it known to his associates, which fact of course did not help to increase American trade in that city.

Ways That Prejudice

This little incident occurred at a small Peruvian port, a place famous for its Panama hats. When a ship anchors off the town native merchants come out in large numbers and climbing aboard display their products upon the decks. A day and a half had been spent pleasantly at the port, a good deal of business had been transacted between ship and shore and the hour of departure was at hand. Two men from the States, however, had, in their possession two extremely fine hats for which they had not paid the merchant. The latter demanded his price, which was reasonable, but the two Americans declined to give up the hats or pay more than a paltry sum. Hot words ensued and for a time it looked as if a quarrel between Americans and Peruvians would be the result. The former retained the hats and it was not until Peruvian officers arrived upon the scene and threatened the Americans with arrest and imprisonment that they relinquished them to the owner. The ship departed amid jeers of the natives; and it is probable that other Americans who go there, however good be their intentions, will not be received with open arms, at least until the hat incident is forgotten. Such occurrences do great harm to legitimate trade.

Another source of friction which we frequently see in Latin America is the apparent disrespect which some North Americans show toward religious beliefs and unwritten laws. As an illustration I recall an occurrence that took place in one of the capital cities. It was during the annual carnival season and the whole city was in gala array. The churches were filled. I, with several friends, went to one of the oldest edifices. One of my friends had his wife and daughter with him, the ladies wearing large hats with waving plumes. Now, the Spanish mantilla is quite generally worn by South American ladies when within a house of worship—more general of course in some countries than in others—the head must be bare.

The ladies from the States knowing well the custom, defiantly wore their waving plumes into the building, although the attendants at the entrances kindly requested them to remove the hats. They declined to do so, remarking that they were independent and did not believe in such old foggy customs. One of the clergymen came down to our little party and demanded that the hats be removed, which the ladies refused to do. We left the church, but not before the incident attracted considerable attention and made its unfavorable impression.

What do these incidents mean? Trifling as they are, they are, when multiplied, a difficult or even an insurmountable barrier to the building of commercial relations between the peoples of the two American continents.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad private car No. 92, occupied by Hale Holden, assistant to the president, and party, passed through Boston today en route from Saybrook, Conn., to Chicago via the New York Central lines.

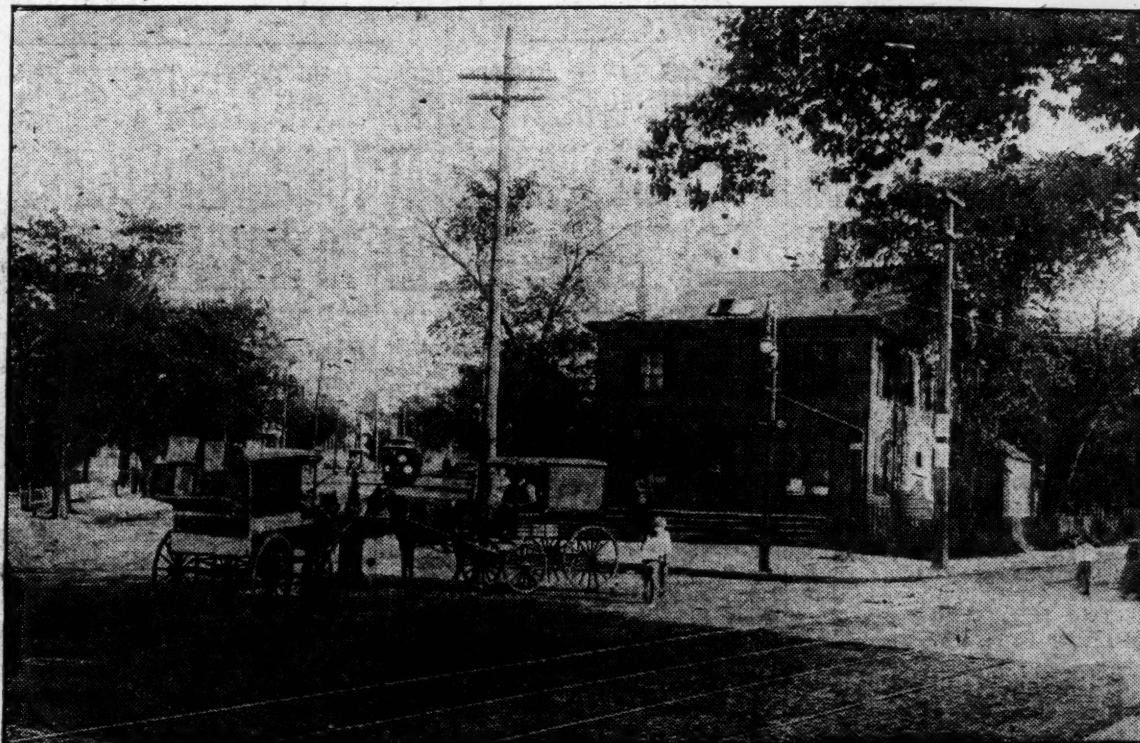
The Boston & Maine operating officials are preparing final figures for the winter time card, which takes effect at 12:01 a. m., Sept. 30.

Boston & Maine private car, No. 444, occupied by Robert Windsor and party, arrived at North station Thursday night from Chesam, N. H., via Keene and the Fitchburg route.

The American Express Company received at South station Thursday over the New York Central lines, a large shipment of Seattle fresh fish loaded in Puget Sound railway refrigerator cars for the Boston market.

William Glidden, a Plymouth division, New Haven railway engineer running in the Boston and South Shore service, accompanied by his mother, is passing a 30 days' vacation motoring through northern Vermont and New Hampshire.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



King square at Adams street and Neponset avenue in Dorchester is part of thoroughfare to Quincy, Hingham and Braintree

Since colonial times King square, the open space at the junction of Adams street with Neponset avenue, Dorchester has been a part of the thoroughfare to Quincy, Hingham and Braintree, but it was not named until 1901.

From colonial times Neponset avenue was the Quincy turnpike and so appears on the early maps. In 1858 the county laid it out and assumed control and called it the Neponset turnpike.

This is one of the oldest sections of

Dorchester, and there has been little of modern building in the vicinity. Regardless of the trolley cars, the square, with its stable buildings of long ago, and its trees of nearly a century's growth has not changed in its general appearance in many years.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CURRENT topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

PITTSBURGH SUN—More attention is to be given in the public schools to cultivating in the children habits of home reading and reading in the libraries. It is a good idea. And another thought on the subject is that the children may be aided a whole lot in finding out just what courses of reading are suited to their natures.

How many times have we heard the expression, "It dawned upon me that I was not cut out for that." Or that it dawned upon them that this or that line was the one for them to follow. Sometimes this dawn is not perceived until after maturity. Of course it will come in time, but much time might be saved through careful observation of the pupils in school, through making notes on their natural tendencies, and then advising them to follow the lines for which they show the most adaptability. Is this suggestion necessary? Look to the "misfits" in almost every calling for the answer. It is necessary for every one to read. The knowledge of the past furnishes a base upon which to build for the future. It gives something for comparison, something by which the new may be tested. And none of its bases stands higher than that which shows that individual tendencies should be encouraged.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Quite like old times in this country, and especially reminiscent of that famous day when Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement, was the recent rush of prospectors to stake out claims in the section north of Cobalt, Ontario, known as Gillies Limit. Silver having been discovered in that neighborhood, it at once became the Mecca of many treasure hunters, old prospectors as well as inexperienced amateurs. With the intention of giving every one a fair chance, the Ontario government threw open the claims at midnight on Aug. 19, and a race to secure choice locations was begun by some 2000 men and women. But, as in Oklahoma, there were numerous "spongers" already on the ground, and the land did not work out so fairly as was intended. We do things differently over here nowadays. For some years when land strips have been opened to settlement the plan employed has been the more orderly and much more satisfactory one of apportioning the homesteads by lot. But perhaps the Ontario authorities believed that this mode of procedure savors too much of the lottery. In their case doubtless it would. In the distribution of agricultural lands every one draws a prize, though some prizes are worth more than others. But, at Gillies Limit there are certain to be far more blanks than prizes. The lucky few may find silver in sufficient quantities to justify all their efforts, but the unfortun-

nate many will have only their trouble for their pains. Farm land is farm land, differing only in degrees of fertility and accessibility, but a silver claim that does not contain any silver is about as worthless a piece of property as one can possess.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The chairman of the board of elections, Mr. Britt, raises a number of practical difficulties in the way of making the school buildings polling places, such as, for example, the requirement that the rolls be kept in the polling places, open for inspection. Whether our overcrowded schools can afford space where the enrollment books might be kept accessible to the public is a question which might be settled by the board of education, the chairman of whose committee on the wider use of school buildings favors a test of the plan to use them as polling places. If the board of education and the board of elections can agree upon the terms it would be well to make the experiment this year in some cases. Foreign cities do their voting in schools and other public buildings, and the practice has many things to commend it. Such places are cleaner, more commodious and better ventilated than the shops now designated for that purpose are likely to be. Moreover, there would be some economy in the plan. But for any extensive employment of school buildings for this purpose it will probably be necessary to await the future, when school buildings are likely to be designed with an idea to their use for a variety of public purposes in the hours when the schools are not in session.

TOLEDO BLADE—The department of commerce and labor has sent out notice that the Monthly Summary of Internal Commerce has been discontinued, "no provision having been made in the appropriation act of the current fiscal year for its publication." This was a very useful document. It provided clear and authoritative information about the movement of trade throughout the country. From its pages one could obtain a clew to the reason for price changes of commodities upon which the costs of living are based. You could learn what the railroads and the steamship companies were doing, what the lumber industry, the salt industry, the copper smelters and steel mills were doing. Through the presentation of comparative figures, one knew the exact extent of the country's prosperity, or, in case of depression, what it amounted to. But the gentlemen on Capitol Hill in Washington didn't think the summary worth while. They were practicing economy, and so cut the item off the appropriation bill. Appreciating the spirit of economy so much, we could... applaud them for this, though we found the summary useful, if we did not know that no attempt was made to dam the drain on Uncle Sam's pockets from the publication and distribution of campaign literature under the guise of public documents.

TELEPHONE TRUNK CALLS CHEAPER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The cheaper trunk calls promised by the postmaster-general have definitely come into operation. Telephone subscribers can make monthly contracts for the daily use of trunk lines during the less busy hours of the day for periods of 15 minutes at reduced rates.

For the first and second periods of 15 minutes the rate will be three-quarters of the charge usually made for a three-minute call. If the conversation extends over a third and fourth period of 15 minutes, the charge will be at one-half the ordinary rate, and for additional periods at one-quarter only of the ordinary rates.

These contracts can of course not be made for the busiest hours of the day, and must be subject to the demand for ordinary trunk calls, but the approximate hours available are before 9:30 a. m., between 1 and 2 p. m. and after 4:30 or 5 p. m.

FRENCH VISITING BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—A very large number of visitors have been seen in Berlin during the last few weeks. No fewer than 1200 French citizens accompanied by their families have paid a visit to the German capital, and it is confidently hoped that the interchange of courtesies will add not a little to the improved relations of the two countries.

AUSTRALIA SETTLES FINE

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The vexed question of the maximum fine which can be inflicted for evasion of military service on the part of cadets, has now been settled by the passage through both Houses of the amended defense bill, under which the minimum fine, of £5 for evasion of service now becomes the maximum.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS TO VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—It has been decided that the invitation of the union government of South Africa to the new Australian cruisers to visit South Africa shall be accepted. When completed, therefore, the battle cruiser Australia and the cruiser Sydney will call at South Africa on the way to Australia from England.

BAY STATE CLAY PRODUCTS.

WASHINGTON—The value of the brick, tile, pottery and various other clay products made in Massachusetts in 1911, according to the United States geological survey, was \$1,700,287. This is almost the exact figure of production as reported for the preceding year.

MANEUVER AREA MAPPED OUT FOR COMPENSATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—One of the first movements in connection with the army maneuvers to be held in September is the movement into the maneuver area of the compensation officers whose duty it is to settle questions connected with the rights of the landowners and tenants in the districts affected.

The maneuvers this year will take place over an area about 90 miles long by 65 miles wide, and this has been divided into five districts, each under a specially qualified officer who is well acquainted with land and agricultural questions, each of these districts being further subdivided, so that the whole area receives the most careful attention.

During the maneuvers of former years great care has been taken by the troops to avoid damage to property, and as a result of the good behavior of the troops in this respect excellent relations have been maintained between the war office and the owners and tenants of the land affected. Every endeavor is made by the military authorities to make the presence of the troops as little injurious to the land as possible, and though some places have to be put out of bounds for the troops, the total area of prohibited country is probably very little on the whole.

BRITISH ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A fine performance in the course of the war office aeroplane trials on Salisbury plain was that of De Havilland, who, flying on an experimental biplane designed and built at the Royal Aircraft factory at Farnborough and provided with a 70-horsepower engine, attained in 75 minutes from starting an altitude of 9600 feet from the place of rising on Lark hill, itself 400 feet above sea level.

It is interesting to note that a height of 7000 feet was attained in 35 minutes, so that the remaining 2600 feet took the relatively long time of 40 minutes to climb. The biplane was kept in the air three hours altogether.

Major Sykes was carried as military observer, together with petrol sufficient for a 4½-hours flight, and on landing the machines with its two occupants was weighed and registered 1380 pounds. The flight constitutes a British altitude record for any class of aeroplane.

SHIPS TO BE RECOMMISSIONED

(Special to the Monitor)

MALTA—Owing to the fact that the Lancaster and Suffolk are about to be recommissioned for service in the Mediterranean it is thought probable that the reorganization of the Mediterranean cruiser squadron will not take place this year. Admiral Sir A. B. Milne, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, will make a cruise in the western Mediterranean in September with every available ship.

STABILITY FOR AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The invention of some contrivance by means of which aeroplanes could be held stationary has been the aim of all concerned in the designing of aeroplanes. So far, however, the numerous announcements of success in this line have proved misleading. There is hope that the invention of a German engineer reported in the Tagliche Rundschau will prove to have overcome the difficulty.

CANADIANS WATCH FRENCH ARMY

NEW YORK—Col. S. Hughes, the Canadian minister of militia, accompanied by his staff, has arrived in Paris, says a message to the New York Herald. The Canadian party was met by Dr. Philippe Roy, the agent general for Canada in France, and later proceeded to Touraine to witness the maneuvers of the French army.

OIL ENGINE WORKS FOR CLYDE

NEW YORK—Messrs. Harland & Wolff and Burmeister & Wein of Copenhagen have arranged to engage in the joint production on a large scale of Diesel oil engines on the Clyde, says a London despatch to the New York Herald.

HOT MUFFINS

Made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour have that delicious "wholesome" flavor. Cook Book of choice recipes mailed free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Lending Library W. B. Clarke Co. All the new novels 25¢ & 35¢ Treatment St. 25¢ per day

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CORT—The Greyhound.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Fortune Hunter.
COLONIAL—The Quaker Girl.
HOLLIS—May Robson.
MAJESTIC—The Million.
PARK—Rose Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—The Man From Home.
SHUBERT—The Wedding Trip.
ST. JAMES—Thais.
TREMONT—Count of Luxembourg.

NEW YORK

CASINO—The Merry Countess.
COLLIERS—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
DALLYS—Lewis Walker.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—Little Miss Brown.
GAIETY—O'Brien.
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HARRIS—The Model.
HIPPODROME—Under Many Flags.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—Robin Hood.
LYCEUM—Billie Burke.
LYRIC—The Girl Who Well.
MANHATTAN—St. Elmo.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid For.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
REPUBLIC—The Governor's Lady.
THIRTY-NINE ST.—Master of House.
WALLACKS—Distract.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—The Garden of Allah.
CORT—Fine Feathers.
GARRICK—The Bird of Paradise.
GRAND—A Polish Wedding.
ILLINOIS—Oliver Twist.
LA SALLE—Girl at the Gate.
MEVICKERS—Trail of Lonesome Pine.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—Putting It Over.
PRINCE—A Modern Eve.
ZIEGFELD—Military Girl.

Leading Events in Athletic World

COLLEGE GOLFERS CONTINUE MATCHES ON EKWANOK LINKS

J. D. Standish, Jr., Captain of Williams Team, Wins Gold Medal for Best Card in Qualifying Round

SOME GOOD SCORES

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The second and third rounds of match play in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Golf Association are being contested today on the links of the Ekwano Country Club and the four winners tonight will meet tomorrow morning to decide which pair shall compete for the title in the final in the afternoon.

J. D. Standish, Jr., captain of the Williams team and president of the association, won the medal for the lowest score in the qualifying round Thursday morning with a card of 78. Standish's golf was perfect, barring three holes, one of those being the eighteenth, where he was forced to lift from an unplayable position with a loss of two strokes. His card:

Out 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 28
In 5 6 5 4 4 4 5 3 40 78

B. W. Estabrook, Harvard, and L. M. Washburn, Princeton, tied for second place at 80. At 89 five, including G. C. Stanley, the present titleholder and captain of the Yale team, were tied for three places in the first flight. H. B. Lee, Yale, and D. B. Douglas, Princeton, lost on the playoff, leaving L. M. Donaldson, Princeton; F. Sargent, Harvard, and Stanley in the running.

In the first round of match play Standish lost to Webster of Pennsylvania by 1 up, the other captains saving their matches. Captain Davidson of Harvard had an easy match with J. P. Burelgh of Pennsylvania.

The leading match of the round was between Estabrook of Harvard and Jennings of Yale. They were out in strong golf, Estabrook in 37 to 38 for Jennings. Going to the tenth, the Crimston player's ball lay in the wall, costing him several strokes, and the hole. With a two at the eleventh and a four at the twelfth, Estabrook had a lead of two holes, which was renewed at the fourteenth with the aid of a stylic after Jennings had scored a victory at the thirteenth. The fifteenth and sixteenth were both halved and then Jennings recovered one hole at the seventeenth but failed to take advantage of a six at the last hole and Estabrook was 1 up. The summary:

QUALIFYING ROUND, 16 TO QUALIFY
J. D. Standish Jr., Williams 78
B. W. Estabrook, Harvard 80
L. M. Washburn, Princeton 80
W. F. Sargent, Harvard 81
J. B. Burelgh, Pennsylvania 82
H. C. McCall, Pennsylvania 82
H. B. Lee, Yale 83
J. T. Bishop, Yale 83
C. B. Webster Jr., Pennsylvania 83
J. N. Stearns, Princeton 83
F. C. Davidson, Harvard 83
F. Sargent, Harvard 83
L. M. Donaldson, Princeton 83
H. B. Lee, Yale 83
D. B. Douglas, Princeton 83
G. C. Stanley, Yale 83
J. G. Gillette, Williams 92

NEWTON TAKES ALLSTON MEET

As the land of the Allston Golf Club has been taken for building purposes, this club will be unable to hold its open tournament as scheduled for Sept. 20 and 21 and the Newton Golf Club has assumed these dates.

Last June the Newton Golf Club held one of the most successful mixed four-somes that has taken place in the East and these coming events are sure to attract the leading golfers in this section. The two events are to be handicap vs. medal and handicap vs. bogey. Contestants may play either event on either day, or both events on the same day, or both events at the same time; but if playing only one event they must announce before playing which event they have selected.

MISS AKROYD TO TRY CHANNEL
Miss Alsie Akroyd, the young East Boston swimmer who believes she can beat Annette Kellerman either in distance or sprint swims, announced today she will go to England next summer to attempt the English channel swim. Miss Akroyd swam to Boston light in better time than that set by Rose Pitonof for the same route.

BASE BALL
Doubleheader Tomorrow at 1:30
ST. LOUIS
NATIONAL LEAGUE

GOLFERS BEGIN MATCH ROUNDS IN WOODLAND MEET

Three Divisions Start Play This Afternoon—B. S. Evans of Belmont Leads Field in Qualification

The second round of match play in the three divisions of the annual fall invitation tournament of the Woodland Golf Club are being contested this afternoon on the club course at Auburndale.

The first round was contested this morning and a fair gallery watched the playing. There were several close matches and the playing was very good. Only one default was recorded, a remarkable showing, C. A. McDonald, invited, securing the victory over J. F. McGreany of Woodland.

L. J. Malone of Woodland had the best medal card of the morning play, a 75, and he won his match from Kedian 4 and 3. The cards:

Malone, out 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 6 40
Kedian, out 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 41
Malone, in 3 4 6 3 4 4 3 4 3 75
Kedian, in 3 5 6 3 4 5 3 7 30 80

FIRST ROUND MATCH PLAY
J. G. Anderson, Brae Burn, defeated E. K. Fessenden, Albemarle, 4 and 3.

G. R. Clough, Bellevue, defeated M. L. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 2 up.
A. M. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated H. A. Hubbard, Brae Burn, 6 and 5.

J. N. Manning, Brae Burn, defeated V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 5 and 3.
R. A. Wood, Vesper, defeated W. E. Sibler, Woodland, 4 and 2.

C. L. Stucklen, Brae Burn, defeated C. W. Noyes, Brae Burn, 3 and 2.
J. J. Malone, Woodland, defeated J. E. Kedian, Belmont, 4 and 3.

A. C. Colombo, Woodland, defeated H. J. Paine, Woodland, 1 up (20 holes).

Second Division
H. B. Ingalls, Tedesco, defeated T. W. Eames, Winchester, 4 and 3.

F. Ainsworth, Woodland, defeated W. T. Hollis, Woodland, 1 up (19 holes).
J. F. Fessenden, Hatherly, defeated G. Coolidge, Framingham, 2 and 1.

L. G. Hodgkins, Woodland, defeated O. W. Nelson, Brae Burn, 4 and 2.
G. H. Pusey, Weston, defeated R. S. Dunbar, Winchester, 5 and 4.

E. P. Smith, Winchester, defeated A. C. Burnett, Woodland, 4 up.
F. M. O'Donnell, Woodland, defeated L. B. Folsom, Woodland, 4 and 3.

S. E. Thayer, Woodland, defeated G. A. Whittemore, Hatherly, 3 and 2.

Third Division
E. W. Fiske, Oakley, defeated C. P. Woodworth, invited, 5 and 4.

E. M. Tait, Woodland, defeated W. M. Noble, Woodland, 4 and 3.
F. W. Sprague, Woodland, defeated T. H. Harrison, Woodland, 2 and 1.

G. L. Fessenden, Woodland, defeated T. H. Baldwin, Woodland, 1 up (19 holes).
C. A. McDonald, invited, defeated J. F. Sibler, F. M. O'Donnell, J. L. Stucklen, J. C. Fray, Woodland, defeated G. S. Dunham, Brockton, 2 and 1.

J. Hazelton, Brockton, 2 up.
In the qualification round Thursday B. S. Evans of Belmont led the field of 120 starters with a 73. Evans withdrew from today's play, however. The pairings for today follow:

Woodland cup—L. J. Malone vs. J. E. Kedian, S. Lawrence vs. J. N. Manning.
F. Ainsworth vs. J. G. Anderson, M. L. Crosby vs. G. R. Clough, H. B. Lee vs. A. C. Colombo, R. A. Wood vs. W. E. Sibler, F. M. O'Donnell vs. L. Stucklen, A. M. Crosby vs. H. A. Hubbard.

President's cup—L. B. Folsom (16) vs. W. H. Brown (16), H. B. Ingalls (8) vs. T. W. Eames (9), F. Ainsworth (8) vs. J. F. Fessenden (10), S. E. Thayer (7) vs. G. F. Fessenden (13), J. G. Anderson (15) vs. R. G. Hodgkins (12), R. P. Smith (handicapped today) vs. A. C. Burnett (14), F. M. O'Donnell (18) vs. L. Stucklen (12).

Captain's cup—C. E. Woodworth (12) vs. W. F. Fiske (15), G. S. Dunham (15) vs. J. C. Pray (13), E. M. Tait (14) vs. W. M. Noble (10), C. A. McDonald (18) vs. W. F. Fessenden (13), J. G. Anderson (15) vs. R. G. Hodgkins (12), T. H. Baldwin (14) vs. L. J. Stucklen (14), F. W. Sprague (14) vs. J. C. Fray (14), J. C. Fray (14) vs. L. J. Stucklen (14), J. C. Fray (14) vs. L. J. Stucklen (14).

Evans' score of 73, Thursday, was three strokes better than his nearest rival, J. G. Anderson of the home club, who got 76.

Evans, who has led the field in the last three competitions that he has taken part in, played excellent golf, his driving being on the line and his putting at different intervals being remarkable. In his outward journey he took three putts on the first and third holes, but for the other seven holes he played consistent golf and was out in 38, two strokes over par. Coming home he ran down two putts of about 30 feet each at the sixteenth and seventeenth holes, taking 25 strokes for his last nine holes, or one stroke above par.

Anderson was out in 39 and home in 37, getting a 2 at the fourteenth, 258 yards. The best scores made were:

Players and club Out In T
B. S. Evans, Belmont 38 33 73
J. G. Anderson, Brae Burn 39 38 80
G. R. Clough, Bellevue 42 38 80
A. C. Colombo, Woodland 42 38 80
J. N. Manning, Brae Burn 40 40 80
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland 42 38 80
R. G. Wood, Vesper 42 38 80
J. E. Kedian, Belmont 40 40 80
C. L. Stucklen, Brae Burn 42 40 82
W. E. Sibler, Woodland 44 38 82
E. K. Fessenden, Albemarle 43 41 84
M. L. Crosby, Chestnut Hill 43 38 84
C. W. Noyes, Brae Burn 43 38 84
J. F. Fessenden, Hatherly 40 40 80
J. B. Hyman, Vesper 42 42 85
A. M. Crosby, Chestnut Hill 42 42 85
E. B. Chase, Woodland 45 41 86
R. M. Purves, Woodland 39 46 85
J. W. Smith, Belmont 44 42 86
L. J. Malone, Woodland 44 42 86
M. L. Crosby, Chestnut Hill 42 42 84
H. A. Hubbard, Brae Burn 44 42 87
S. J. Hicks, Winchester 47 40 87
F. M. O'Donnell, Woodland 47 41 88
H. L. Paine, Woodland 44 43 87

*Withdrew from match play.

FORTY MEN OUT AT CORNELL
ITHACA—With former Head Coach Read of the Cornell team on hand to assist Sharpe and to take special charge of the candidates for the line, the Cornell football squad, increased to 40 men, went through a lively practice of Percy field Thursday afternoon.

Henry Schoellkopf and Captain Benham, two prominent football alumni, who were actively interested in the graduate system that was replaced by the selection of Sharpe, were at the field to wish the new chief well and expressed themselves as pleased at the way things were going.

HAS RECORD FOOTBALL SQUAD OUT



CAPTAIN JESSE SPALDING '13
Yale varsity football leader and halfback

YALE STARTS ITS FOOTBALL WORK WITH BIG SQUAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity football candidates were given considerable practice this morning on the freshman gridiron and this afternoon a still longer period will be held. From now until the opening of college it is the plan of Head Coach Howe and Captain Spalding to give the men two work-out days.

The largest squad which has ever reported at Yale field for the early football practice appeared Thursday afternoon, 63 answering to Capt. Jesse Spalding's call.

The coaches present were Arthur Howe of last fall's eleven, H. M. Wheaton, who was one of the half-backs on Burch's team and now head coach for Annapolis, and H. N. Merritt, who was a substituting quarterback last year. Captain Spalding assisted.

The work consisted of the usual preliminary practice and was held on the freshman field. Most of the practice before the games start will be held there or on the new field. The work consisted of passing and catching punts. The punting was done by Captain Spalding, Howe and Wheaton, Baker and some of the older men later assisting.

Boeimer, all-American end, was at the field, but was not in uniform. He gave some of the new men pointers. Philbin is back, but did not report today. Baker, who was a Y man two years ago but did not play in 1911, was out and it looks as if his final year would be his most successful one.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

New York gained half a game on the Cubs yesterday.

Manager Jennings and infielder Vitt of Detroit have been suspended by President Johnson.

It doesn't always pay to pass Gardner in order to get Stahl. Ask Pitcher Lange of Chicago.

It was the first double header the Boston Nationals have won this year and they earned it too.

Three straight for the Boston Americans in Chicago is starting the last western trip in fine shape.

Tesreau continues to loom up as the Giants' best pitcher for the coming world's series. He has now won six straight.

The Red Sox now have to win but seven of their remaining 21 games to be sure of the pennant. Looks pretty easy now.

Campbell of the Boston Nationals gave his batting average a great boost yesterday getting seven hits for a total of 10 in 10 times up.

Pittsburgh is putting up a great battle for second place. They have won nine straight games and are only .019 points behind the Cubs.

Maranville gave a great exhibition of shortstop playing yesterday. His catch of Miller's drive was remarkable and reminded one of the great Herman Long at his best.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Oakland 5, Portland 4.
Oakland 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 10, Vernon 2.
Los Angeles 9, Sacramento 8.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Lincoln 3, Omaha 2.
Denver 10, St. Joe 1.
Sioux City 5, Topeka 2.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE
Bridgeport 1, Waterbury 0.
Hartford 3, Hartford 2.
New Haven 3, Springfield 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Mobile 5, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 10, Chattanooga 5.

DARTMOUTH TO TRY THE FORWARD PASS FIRST TIME

HANOVER, N. H.—Head Coach Cavanaugh of the Dartmouth varsity football squad plans to give the candidates for the eleven their first work of the season on the forward pass. The changes which have been made in the rules for this play promise to make it a more important factor in the game than ever before, and Coach Cavanaugh is anxious to have the men master it early in the season.

A two-hour practice was held Thursday afternoon for the first time this fall. Falling on the ball and line changes were gone through.

The practice for the rest of the week will lead up to scrimmages, which Coach Cavanaugh expects to start next week. While there were nearly 50 men in uniform, most of the squad is of unknown quality, and when the lineup is called, about Tuesday, the coaches will get a line on the staying powers of the men.

SWEENEY, TYLER, M'DONALD MAY GO

PHILADELPHIA—Rumors are current in this city today that a big deal is likely to come about between four teams of the National league in which 16 players will change. The clubs said to be involved are Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and St. Louis. If the deal goes through these clubs will acquire players and exchange them for others.

The men mentioned so far are Knebe and Moore and possibly Magee and Walsh of Philadelphia; Sweeney, McDonald and Tyler of Boston; Ellis, Bliss, Steele and Mowrey of St. Louis, and Egan, Clarke, Bescher, Grant and McDonald of Cincinnati.

GOOD KICKERS AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON—That Princeton will have one of the strongest squads of kickers among eastern colleges this fall was fairly shown in Thursday's practice, despite the fact that the season is still very young. With Waller, one of the strongest kickers in college, still to report for practice, five candidates for the team, including De Witt, last year's varsity kicker, showed form in punting remarkable for this time of year. Gile, Andrews, Lee, Penfield and DeWitt were the men who got off the punts to the string of backs, Baker, Pendleton, S. Baker, Doolittle and Treneman. Lee and Gile did probably the best work of the squad. Hendrickson and Shenk, veterans from last year's scrub, were two new men added.

WAKEFIELD ATHLETES FOR LEHIGH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The track, football and baseball teams of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, will benefit this fall by the addition of two prominent amateur athletes of this town—James M. Burke, the half-mile runner who has been captain of the Powder Point school track team for the past year, and James E. Keady, captain last fall of the football eleven of the University of Texas.

Both men left here last night. Keady's brother, J. Thomas Keady, former captain and coach of the Dartmouth football and baseball teams, is to coach at Lehigh this term.

MONITOR DEFEATS AMERICAN

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team defeated the Boston American in the Boston Newspaper league series, Thursday, 6 to 4. Woodworth pitched a strong game for the Monitor. Harrison made a sensational catch of Bayer's long drive. Louprette made a home run for the victors. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Monitor 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 5 3
American 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 6 3

Batteries, Woodworth and Duffey; Casey and Williams. Umpire, McSweeney.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 7, Indianapolis 2.

BOWDOIN FOOTBALL CANDIDATES REPORT NEXT WEEK TUESDAY

Coach Frank Bergin Has Ten Veterans Around Whom He Expected to Develop a Fast Eleven

P. S. WOOD CAPTAIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Capt. Philip S. Wood '13 of the Bowdoin College football team has issued his call for football candidates and given orders to all to report for practice next Tuesday on Whittier field. Coach Frank Bergin will again be back to take the men in hand when practice begins. Mr. Bergin has coached two years at Bowdoin, with great success.

There will be a number of last year's football men missing from the lineup this year, but it is expected that their places will be well filled by men who have played on the Bowdoin second squad, and former preparatory school stars who will enter college this fall. The team will miss J. L. Hurley '12, captain of last fall's eleven. Simpson of Bangor, who played left guard a part of the season last fall, is also lost by graduation. E. E. Weeks '12 of Cornish, who, although not a member of the varsity team, played a good game at right guard in a part of the game last year, was also graduated last June.

It is doubtful if G. C. Kern '15 will return to college this fall and Paul Douglas '13 of Newport is likely to be out of the game this season. Kern has played fullback for three years. Last fall was Douglas' first season as a member of the varsity team, but his good work would have made him very sure of the same position in this year's line-up.

This leaves 10 of last year's letter men about whom Coach Bergin is to build a team. As leader this year Bowdoin will have Wood, '13 who is '12 years old and big and speedy, in the left tackle position. He has played on the varsity team for the last two years, being chosen by many for the all-Maine team last fall.

S. J. Hinch, '16 of Dabforth, who played left end the greater part of the season last year, will be back for his old position. The right end position is open due to the loss of Hurley.

In the right tackle position will probably be J. Lewis, '15, of North Haven. As a freshman last season Lewis proved himself a strong and reliable linesman and is likely to have little trouble in again making his old position.

For the guards, K. Burns, '13, of Saco on the right side and L. Pratt, '14, of Wilton on the left will probably be the chief candidates at the opening of the season. Burns has played on the varsity for three years and Pratt for two years.

For the quarterback position both men who made their letters in this position last year will be back. They are S. F. Dole, '13, of Portland and L. A. Crosby, '13, of Bangor.

R. T. Weatherill '14 of Brunswick, who has been a member of both the football and baseball teams both years he has been in college, will be a strong candidate for his old position at left halfback and H. E. Faulkner '15 of Boston, the former Exeter star, who played right half on the varsity last year and made his track letter three times last spring as a shot putter, will no doubt be the strongest man for his old position. E. O. La Case '14 of Skowhegan, who played halfback and fullback last fall will also be out for a place.

Bowdoin men are much pleased with the prospect that F. Smith, '15, is likely to be in the game again. He has played right half-back three years on the varsity team, was unanimous choice for that position on the all-Maine team while he played and was captain of the 1910 team.

L. A. Brown, '14, who was picked for quarterback last year, but was debarred on account of faculty restrictions, is now eligible and is likely to be a strong candidate for a position.

Besides these men there are a number of players who have had some experience on the first team or have represented their classes on the gridiron. Among them are J. S. Brown '13, Walker '13, Shackford '13, Wing '14, E. F. Wilson '14, Cross '15, as ends; Parkhurst '13, Hall '13 and Marr '14, tackles; Pike '13, Austin '15 and Rodick '15, guards; McMahon '13 and Badger '13, center; Bull '13, quarterback; Cooley '14 and A. S. Merrill '14, backs.

Unless some good center appears with the freshman class, McMahon '14 and Badger '14 seem to be the most likely candidate for that position.

Good Dressers JOIN WESTERN CITIES

SOJOURN at the Eastern reports are back to examine one of the most select stocks of English wools to be found in this country. We have customers in nearly every large city of the Middle West to whom we can refer. Our clothes are made almost entirely by hand, and our effort is to produce "Gentlemen's Clothes," with individuality, without eccentricity.

F. D. SOMERS & CO., Tailors
30, YEARS AT 5 PARK STREET

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.	1911
Boston	38	71	48	38	71
Philadelphia	31	53	60	41	62
Washington	31	55	59	41	62
Chicago	24	69	45	48	53
Detroit	22	74	45	48	53
Cleveland	20	75	44	50	53
New York	18	85	30	72	52
St. Louis	16	87	34	70	52

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 0.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 3, New York 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

STAHL'S TWO BASE HIT WINS
CHICAGO—When Manager Garland Stahl of the Boston team stepped to the bat and hit out a two bagger in the eighth inning of Thursday's game here it meant that Boston made a clean sweep of the Chicago series, for the hit brought home three runs, which were the only ones put up by the scoreboard boy for the visitors during the game. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 4 1
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries, O'Brien and Cady; Lange and Easterly. Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

KEATING MAKES HIS DEBUT
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3

Batteries, Allison and Alexander; Warhop, Keating and Sweeney. Umpires, Evans and Egan.

WASHINGTON GETS THE R.H.E.
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 6 1
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 7 2

Batteries, Groom and Henry; Williams, Mitchell, Kahler and Nell. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Westervelt.

ATHLETICS BEAT DETROIT
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 7 2
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries, Covaleskie and Egan; Wheatley, Covington and Stange. Umpires, Conolly and Hart.

R. I. GOLF MEET
SEMI-FINALS ON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Play in the semi-final round is in progress today in the Rhode Island golf championship meeting, with Daniel Fairchild of Metacomet, who is a former champion, a favorite over H. F. Maccoll of Wannamoisett and P. E. Kenworthy of Metacomet likely to have slightly the better of A. Barker of the Agawam Hunt Club.

Summary of Thursday's play:
FIRST SIXTEEN
First Round
A. W. Hancock, Metacomet, beat W. K. Low, Wannamoisett, 5 and 3.

H. F. Maccoll, Wannamoisett, beat H. B. Rust, Wannamoisett, 1 up.
A. S. Vennerbeck, Metacomet, beat E. B. Selig, Pawtucket, 5 and 4.

Daniel Fairchild, Metacomet, beat J. S. Keayon, Metacomet, 6 and 4.
A. Barker, Agawam Hunt, beat H. W. Davenport, Metacomet, 4 and 2.

B. F. Briggs, Wannamoisett, beat John Shapard, Jr., Wannamoisett, 3 and 2.
P. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, beat E. D. Crandall, Pawtucket, 6 and 5.

Second Round
Maccoll beat Hancock 4 and 3.
Fairchild beat Vennerbeck, 2 and 1.
Barker beat Gardner, 2 and 1.
Kenworthy beat Briggs, 3 and 2.

SEE STANDING ARMY REDUCED TO 1000 MEN BECAUSE OF NEW LAW

Critics of Legislation Enacted by Last Congress Think It Will Have the Effect of Discouraging Enlistment

PERIOD INCREASED

WASHINGTON—A number of men familiar with army affairs, have made the prediction that the standing army of the United States would not exceed 1000 men by 1920, because of the legislation affecting enlistment men which was carried in the army appropriation bill of the session of Congress recently closed.

Briefly, the provision to which reference was made increased the enlistment period from three years to seven years, four of which are to be in active service and three in the reserve corps, subject to call by the President. The law also cuts off the extra 20 per cent in pay allowed for service in Hawaii, at Panama and in Porto Rico. As the bill passed the House the extra pay for service in the Philippines was cut off, but the Senate refused to accept that provision. The law also allows soldiers who receive honorable discharges to reenlist at the end of the four-year period of active service, such reenlistment to be for the full seven years.

Army officers who have been interviewed on the effect of the new law for enlisted men, are up in the air, so to speak, on the question. They are not prepared to say that the prediction will come true, nor are they willing to say that there will be an increase in enlistments. As a matter of fact, Congress did not give the war department what it wanted in this legislation. The department's recommendation was for a two-year enlistment, with a provision for the establishment of a reserve. The department also desired legislation limiting the privilege of reenlistment to non-commissioned officers and to such privates as had a rating of efficiency above a certain standard.

The new law provides that when a reservist is called into active service by the President, if he is accepted for service, he shall receive a bonus of \$5 a month for the time he has been in the reserve. This feature is not looked upon with any particular favor by the war department, on the ground that it establishes a poor precedent.

The Army and Navy Register, in a recent issue, had the following to say editorially about the new enlistment law:

"It is stated that Congress will return to the three-year enlistment period and will possibly fix the term at two years. This is altogether impossible under the present Democratic control of the House. Chairman Hay made an independent investigation into the question of the proper length of the enlistment period. He corresponded with a large number of officers of long army service and as a result of the evidence gathered has formed decided opinions in favor of the five-year term. This was shown by the recommendation of such a period of enlistment in the bill as reported to the House and its adoption by that body on two different occasions. The agreement for a four-year period of actual service was a compromise and now agrees with the actual term of service in the navy and marine corps. There is no likelihood of a change in regard to the period of service with the colors."

"In the reserve feature, however, the greatest departure from the recommendations of the secretary of war and the chief of staff is made. The most important feature of the reserve clause is that it places beyond the authority of the war department the discouragement of reenlistment, which was one of the propositions recommended by Secretary Stimson and General Wood. They proposed a short enlistment period and prohibition of reenlistment, with certain exceptions. Under the new law the enlistment period is not only lengthened, but reenlistment is specifically provided for, the enlisted man being made eligible for reenlistment at the end of four years' service with the colors during his first or any subsequent period of enlistment. If his conduct is good, and he meets the requirements, he may be reenlisted for a further period of seven years. If an attempt were made to discourage his reenlistment or to reject him, unless he were disqualified for service, he could use his own judgment with regard to completing seven years of service with the colors. Under the old law reenlistment could not be forced upon the war department. It was merely permitted and, based on the arguments submitted in 1908 with relation to increased pay, was to be encouraged. Under the new law the department is rendered helpless during a seven-year term, and the matter is largely in the hands of the soldier if he is a good one. The question of eligibility to reenlistment is settled by law, and the soldier is well aware of the bonus and increased pay attending such action and the eventual reward of retirement."

"It is known that this measure was purposely framed to settle the question of service and provide for reenlistment and plainly shows an intention on the part of the leaders in Congress, Republican or Democratic, to adopt the views of the secretary of war or the chief of staff."

"The reserve clause likewise contains no provision for keeping in touch with a soldier after entering the reserve. He will be under no obligation to return

16-INCH RIFLES SAID TO BE PLANNED FOR NEW WAR-SHIP'S TURRETS

NEW YORK—With a main battery equipment of ten 16-inch rifles in two triple turrets and two double turrets, the new battleship Pennsylvania, according to a report received from Washington, is intended when finished to be the most powerful and destructive vessel of war afloat.

The heaviest guns now in the United States navy are the 14-inch. The advantage of 16-inch guns is said to be not that they can shoot farther but that they can strike a harder blow.

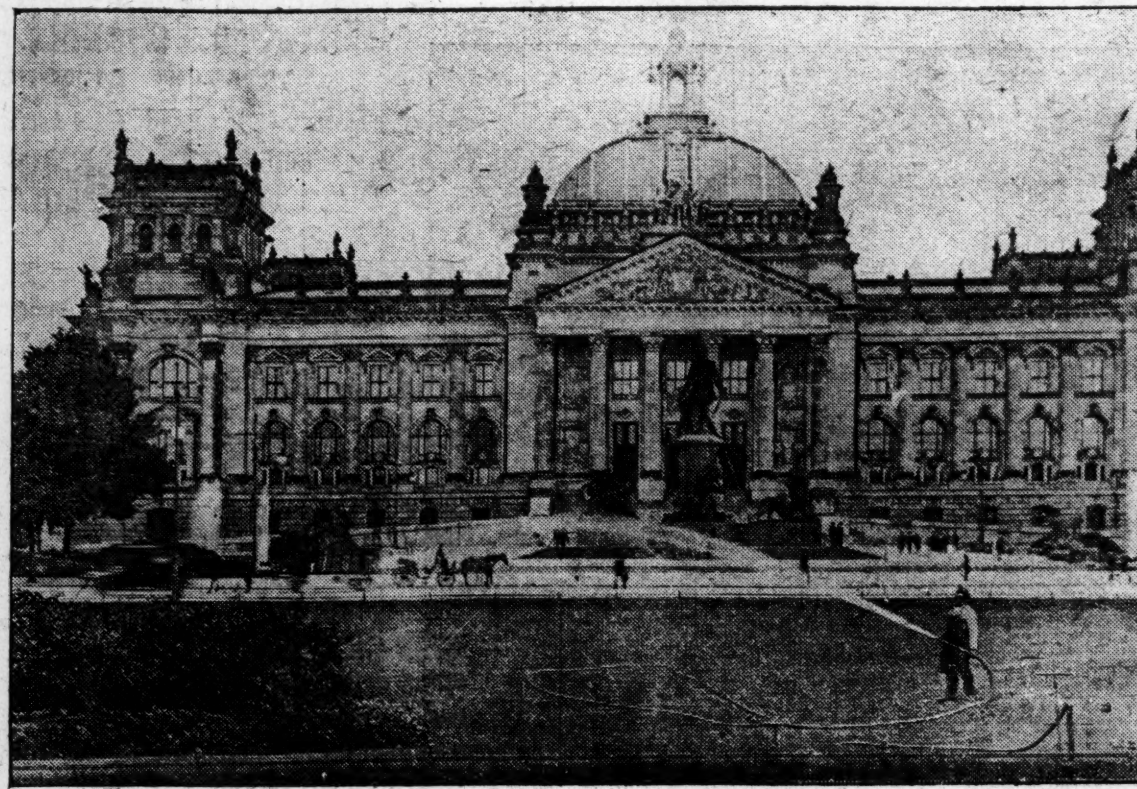
EXPORT RECORD FOR GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—A new August record in the value of exports by the port of Galveston was established last month, according to figures just compiled at the customs house. The total value of the commerce of the port was \$11,087,080, against \$10,835,934 in August, 1911, when the previous record was established. The greater share of this business was cotton, the movement amounting to 154,346 bales, valued at \$10,148,390.

GREAT CRUISER DOES 31.7 KNOTS

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the new battleship cruiser Princess Royal in an eight hour speed trial exceeded the record of 31.7 knots an hour made by the Lion. The Princess Royal displaces 26,250 tons and has turbine engines of 70,000 to 75,000 horse power.

CONSERVATIVES FEEL PRESSURE IN GERMANY AND TURN TO CENTER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
The Reichstag, Berlin, where sharp conflicts between the Left and Right may take place in coming session

UNIVERSITY MEN DOING LABOR ON BIG BRIDGE

SALEM, Ore.—With the gravel gang, the shovel crew and most of the common labor being performed by students from Stanford and California Universities, the piers which will support the new bridge of the Portland, Eugene & Eastern railway here are rapidly emerging from the water, and will be ready for the steel structure within the next few weeks.

All summer have the young men from California universities been engaged on the great 1000-foot structure. Brown as berries, and in perfect physical training, they will soon return to their institutions to resume their studies in engineering. T. J. Spellman, Clay Briggs, E. J. Cullen, H. S. Chapman, R. R. Blase, R. W. Brown, E. P. Campbell, E. E. Francheschini and D. J. Rutherford, constitute the Stanford crew, Fred Arm-

strong and William Dunn are representing California, and Howard Burgess is a student from the Stockton high school.

The students came north with the bridge contractors for the purpose of gaining practical experience in their profession, and have not hesitated to perform any of the labor necessary to be pushed forward. They have acquired themselves creditably with surveying instruments, working on the drawings and plans or when manipulating the business end of a shovel.

The new bridge over the Willamette will represent an expenditure of \$350,000 when completed. The building of the bridge was one of the first pieces of construction undertaken by the Portland, Eugene & Eastern electric road after it purchased the Salem, Falls City & Western.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The chief point of contention during the coming autumn and winter session of the Reichstag will be the extension of the inheritance duties, so strongly advocated by the Left, and that of the coming session in the Prussian Diet will be the franchise reform in general, the three-class voting system in particular.

These conflicts between the Right and Left, the progressive and the reactionary parties, will be sharp and probably decisive. All parties are gathering strength with this end in view.

The position of the Conservatives in the matter of inheritance duties is a difficult one. While they fight with all the means at their disposal against a measure that would affect them personally, they are perfectly aware that their number of members in the Reichstag is not quite equal to the half of the chief opponents, the Social Democrats, so that the concurrence of the Center party is imperative for any measure to be carried according to the wishes of the Conservatives.

Thus it is incumbent on the latter to gain the Center party's good will at all costs, and the recent speeches in the Prussian Chamber and at the Aachen Catholic congress held lately prove that the Center is fully aware of its colleagues' necessities and is prepared to ask a proportionate price for coming to their assistance.

The next move on the chessboard of Germany's internal policy will be watched with general interest. Already verbal concessions have been made by some Conservative speakers on the question of the return of the Jesuits, which has, of course, been a chief aim of the Center party for many years. Even in one or two of the conservative newspapers a surprisingly cordial and altogether new tone toward the Jesuit question has lately manifested itself.

The Social Democrats have been severely attacked in Bavaria recently by the very speakers who upheld their attitude some years ago. Herr von Vollmer's statement that his party, the Social Democrats, would, in case of danger to the country, cast party politics to the winds and defend it with might and main, has given pause to many and came very inopportunistically to the reactionaries.

EUROPE IN DAY BY AEROPLANE

NEW YORK—Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, who won the James Gordon Bennett aviation cup at Chicago recently, making a record of 105 miles an hour over the course, sailed Thursday for Havre on the French liner France. He said that the speed limit for aeroplanes had not been reached, and that he had a machine which could travel 125 miles an hour.

When asked as to the possibilities of crossing the Atlantic in an aeroplane, Vedrines said:

"Within a year we will have machines that will fly 200 miles an hour, which will enable aviators to cross the Atlantic from Cape Ushant to New York between dawn and twilight of one day in the summer. I am confident that this can be done, and that in the near future there will be regular express aeroplane trips from New York to Paris during the summer."

CHICAGO LEADING POSTAL CENTER

CHICAGO—Chicago in August was the leading postal center in the United States. Figures show that the receipts of the Chicago office exceeded those of the New York office, its nearest rival, by \$20,274.30 for that month. This is the first time the Chicago office has out-rivalled New York in receipts.

LINE TO OPEN UP LANDS

CULPEPER, Va.—Great interest is manifested here in the building of the Culpeper, Madison & Rappahannock railroad, which is to open up a vast area of rich farming land in this section of the state.

INDIANA HAS 480 MINES WITH ANNUAL VALUE OF \$21,000,000

WASHINGTON—There are 1010 mines and quarry operators in Indiana, 480 mines and quarries, 31,202 persons engaged in this industry, and the annual value of the product is \$21,934,201. The business, according to the census bureau's figures, represents an investment of \$20,312,752.

In the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conduct 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells.

The total expenditures are \$1,042,642,603. Of this, \$586,774,070 is paid to wage-earners.

NEW GERMAN CANAL PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—Reference to a German scheme for the construction of a canal from Cologne to Emden in the event of Holland not agreeing to the proposed scheme of tolls on the Rhine traffic, is made by the Mittags Zeitung and the Abendpost. The scheme is not officially confirmed and has more a commercial than a political character.

SAVINGS GROW IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Aus.—The amount to the credit of 139,001 depositors in the government savings bank on June 30 was £7,168,796, an increase of 1558 in the number of accounts and £115,127 in the amounts deposited, compared with the previous month.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS RAISE SAULT TRAFFIC

TORONTO, Ont.—All previous records for a month's traffic through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie were broken in August, according to a despatch in the Mail and Empire. The volume of freight carried, through the waterway, during that month was 10,852,852 tons.

The record established in August compares with 10,781,304 tons in July, 10,747,159 tons in June, 8,548,812 tons in August last year, and 9,744,556 tons in August, 1910. The increase for the month is almost wholly due to the gain in volume of eastbound freight.

The larger portion of the increase may be credited to the heavier movement of iron ore, which traffic for the month attained the total of 7,504,156 tons, as against 7,320,741 in July, and 7,378,820 tons in June. Movement of lumber was 103,420,000 feet, or slightly less than in

July, and falling below June. Grain shipments, aggregating 2,920,639 bushels, were lighter than in August last year or in June or July this year.

There was gain in the volume of flour, 1,058,885 barrels. Shipments of hard coal were 421,701 tons, a large increase over the two preceding years. The movement of soft coal, 2,081,865 tons, was greater than the June total of 2,062,275 tons, but fell below each of the other.

BATTLESHIP KAISER FAST

NEW YORK—On the official trial trip of the German battleship Kaiser, which was launched at the imperial dock yard at Kiel in June, 1911, her average speed under forced draft over a measured mile was 23.35 knots, says a Berlin message to the New York Herald.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SPOKANE BANKS PROSPEROUS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane banks are in better condition at the present time than at any other period in the history of the city. This is shown by figures compiled by local institutions in response to a call from Comptroller of Currency Murray at Washington, D. C., asking for a statement of the conditions of national banks at the close of business Sept. 4. Deposits show a gain of about \$5,000,000 when compared with the figures of Sept. 1 of last year. The deposits are now \$32,475,836.

OREGON PLAN IN EFFECT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The proclamation has been signed by Governor Clegg declaring the law for direct election of United States senators, according to the Oregon plan, to be in effect. The plan was submitted at the primary election through the initiative.

FLOUR RATES ARE ADVANCED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Officials of the Great Northern Steamship Company announced at Seattle that after the voyage beginning Sept. 17, rates on flour shipped to the Orient on the steamship Minnesota would be advanced. The new rates will be \$5 a ton from Seattle to Manila, and \$5.50 from the same port to Hongkong. These rates are more than 50 per cent higher than at the same time last year, and the tendency is still upward.

FREIGHT YARD ENLARGED

DENISON, Tex.—Seven miles of new track to make room for 800 additional cars in the Ray freight yards here, gives Denison the largest railroad yards on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system. The present capacity is 3300 cars. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has spent a large amount of money and had a tremendous force in Denison and vicinity, improving the grades, laying new connecting tracks and putting in the additional switch tracks.

STATE BANKS SHOW INCREASE

JACKSON, Miss.—Auditor Duncan Thompson has received from the comptroller of the currency the report of the condition of the 31 national banks in the state of Mississippi. It shows total resources of \$22,581,632.89, which is a substantial increase over the corresponding statement of last year. The total amount of loans and discounts are \$11,365,029.88, showing that the banks are doing a considerable business and keeping the money in circulation.

NEGRO OFFICER APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Capt. C. C. Young of the ninth United States cavalry, the only negro graduated from the military academy at West Point, has been promoted to the rank of major. It is said no other negro has attained that rank in the line of the regular army. Young is now military attaché in Liberia and is organizing the army of the black republic.

\$1,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION PLANT

BALLINGER, Tex.—A million-dollar irrigation plant is being promoted here by some of the Ballinger citizens. The project has been on foot for several years, but not until now has it received itself down to where organization was probable. The plan is to build a large dam on the Colorado river 13 miles from this place and distribute water to the farmers on both sides of the river for several miles.

YUKON MONEY ORDERS CHEAPER

OTTAWA, Ont.—The finance department has effected an important improvement in the conditions under which business is transacted between the Yukon and the other parts of Canada and the United States. By an arrangement dating back to Jan. 1, 1905, the cost of money orders issued in Canada and the United States was double that charged elsewhere in Canada. The postoffice and finance departments have recently been looking into the matter, and have rearranged the agreement with the Bank of Commerce so that the business is done on the same basis as that which prevails in other parts of the country, no special remuneration being charged. Thus the cost of these transactions has been halved.

PINK SALMON RUN SHORT

SEATTLE, Wash.—The humpback or pink salmon, which supplies the cheaper priced cans sold in the eastern and southern states, failed to appear abundantly in Puget sound this year, and the humpback pack was only 1000 cases, as against more than 1,000,000 last year. In southwest Alaska, also, the late humpback run did not occur, and the cannerymen have given up hope. The pink pack of southeastern Alaska is 2000,000 cases short.

LARGE SCOTTISH RITE STAGE

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Denver, El Paso and Dallas are to be outclassed by the new Scottish Rite cathedral at Santa Fe. This \$250,000 edifice will contain the largest Scottish Rite stage in the world, and the finest pipe organ in the Southwest.

MORE MONEY FOR EXPERIMENTS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas agricultural experiment stations, a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, ask \$181,000 a year for each of the two fiscal years, beginning Sept. 1, 1913. This is one of the biggest increases over the allotment of the last appropriation bill for a single branch of the state government yet contained in an estimate to the controller. It is an increase of \$129,000 a year, the last bill giving these stations but \$52,000 a year, which figure was divided into \$50,000 a year for maintenance and support of 10 stations at \$5000 each and \$2000 a year for publication of bulletins and reports.

OPPORTUNITY FOR U. S. TO INCREASE TRADE IN AUSTRALIA IS SHOWN

State Department Expert Who Investigated Conditions There and in New Zealand Draws Lessons

NEED RECIPROCITY

NEW YORK—Henry D. Baker who has returned to this country after investigating the trade conditions of Australia and New Zealand as a special financial agent of the state department at Washington, gives the Times an account of the industrial situation there, with special reference to its bearing on trade opportunities for the United States.

A special monograph containing Mr. Baker's reports will soon be issued by the department of commerce and labor. "Though Australia," Mr. Baker says, "has an area greater than that of the United States, yet it has a population only about equal to that of New York city. While the population is comparatively small, the purchasing capacity per capita is unusually large, and in the case of imports from other countries amounts to over \$100 a year for each inhabitant."

"The chief imports of both Australia and New Zealand include manufactured articles similar to what are required by the people of the United States. However, 60 per cent of the imports come from the United Kingdom and about 15 per cent from other British possessions, while only about 10 per cent or less come from the United States."

"The United Kingdom sells to Australia nearly \$200,000,000 worth of goods, while the United States sells only about \$25,000,000 worth. New Zealand buys nearly \$80,000,000 worth of goods from the United Kingdom a year and only about \$8,000,000 worth of goods from the United States. These countries are increasing their imports every year, yet the United States is not doing as well in this trade as it did six years ago. Canada, however, is rapidly gaining ground."

"Perhaps the chief difficulty regarding our trade with the antipodes is the system of preferential tariff favoring Great Britain. New Zealand also gives Canada preferential tariff. At present negotiations are under way for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and Australia."

"If such a treaty is accomplished, it will tend to force out of the Australian market any American articles with which Canada can compete. In my opinion, such difficulties can be overcome only by this country itself negotiating reciprocity treaties."

"The Panama canal ought to help us in extending our trade. At present most of the articles which Australia and New Zealand might like to buy are produced between Chicago and the Atlantic ocean, and have to reach Australia by the long, tedious route around South Africa."

"A great deal of good could be accomplished for our manufacturers if they would establish direct agencies in Australia and New Zealand instead of depending upon local commission agents. I would like to see numerous small business and manufacturing interests of this country better represented in the export trade with Australia and New Zealand. "It is almost next to impossible for American firms to sell goods in these countries without being well represented right on the spot. American automobiles are now meeting with large sales in Australia and New Zealand, but the only American cars which can sell there are those which maintain a good local representation and keep needed parts on hand."

Mr. Baker said that Australians and New Zealanders take a great interest in the United States, and are glad to show visiting Americans courtesies and hospitality.

FT. COLLINS SUGAR PLANT TO START

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—The local factory of the Great Western Sugar Company will start this year on Sept. 16, according to Manager S. E. Miller.

The date set by the company is three weeks earlier than usual. This is due to the fact that an unusually large crop is to be handled. More than 12,400 acres have been planted to beets for the local plant and these will yield 150,000 tons. The company expects to operate its plant here for fully four months. This is much longer than any Colorado sugar factory has ever attempted to operate. The capacity of the Fort Collins plant is close to 2000 tons daily.

The fall campaign means a great deal to this community. The company will pay out close to \$1,000,000 in wages and for beets. The beet raisers have been fortunate with their crops and the tor nage will be large.

PLAN FOR STATE ARMORY ADOPTED

SAN FRANCISCO—The final plan for the San Francisco state armory was adopted by the armory commission here recently. "Unanimous approval was given the plans drawn by State Architect John W. Wollett by the three members of the commission which include the Governor, the mayor of San Francisco and the attorney-general."

The armory will be a four-story, fire-proof structure, faced with hard-burned brick. It will be 300 by 280 feet in dimensions.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains at Beverly.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson leaves New York for Seagirt, where he will stay until tonight.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt is touring from Pocahontas, Ida., to Ogden, Utah.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is in New Orleans, where he spoke Thursday evening.

PROHIBITION—Before starting an automobile trip through towns between New London and Norwich, Conn., Eugene W. Chaffin announced he would speak at the state prohibition convention Sept. 18.

PROGRESSIVES FORM COMMITTEE TO AID PARTY CANDIDATES

For the purpose of assisting Progressive candidates for the Legislature, a legislative committee similar to those in the Republican and Democratic parties has been organized by the Progressive party.

According to an announcement on this subject from the Progressive headquarters, the committee will start at once to try to bring about the election of candidates to the Legislature. The committee, in districts where there are now no candidates for Progressive party nominations for the Senate or House of Representatives, will endeavor to induce the best citizens to run for public office.

The committee is made up as follows: Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, chairman; George P. Webster of Roxford, Dr. Fred P. Glazier of Hudson, Ernest E. Smith of Boston, Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, J. Frank Drake of Springfield, Robert A. Dean of Fall River, D. Edson Abbott of Franklin, and W. B. Carson of Greenfield.

Warren A. Swift of Taunton has announced his candidacy for the Progressive party nomination in the first congressional district. Mr. Swift was formerly city solicitor of Taunton.

The Lawrence Progressive Association plans to start today the series of mill gate rallies which it has arranged for the presidential campaign.

Ward 24 Progressives will hold their first ward committee meeting in Lithgow building, Codman square, Dorchester, tonight at 8 o'clock. A permanent ward committee will be organized and officers selected.

REGULAR GAINS IN COLORADO

DENVER, Col.—The official count of the vote in Tuesday's primary election may be necessary to determine several nominations for state offices. The lead for the Republican nomination for Governor Thursday switched from P. B. Stewart, Progressive, to C. C. Parks, regular, with a margin of 187.

In the Democratic race, former Gov. Alva Adams Thursday conceded the nomination of Gov. John F. Shafroth for the United States Senate (full term). E. M. Ammons for Governor led T. J. Tynanby approximately 10,000, making his nomination practically certain.

NEW PARTY DOUBTS FLETCHER VICTORY

MONTPELIER, Vt.—According to figures compiled by Charles H. Thompson, manager of the Progressive campaign in Vermont, the state will fall 14 votes short of electing Allen M. Fletcher Governor when the next Legislature of that state convenes.

Eleven counties complete give Fletcher, the Republican candidate, 72 votes in the Legislature; Fraser Metzger, the Progressive candidate, 66, and H. B. Howe, the Democrat, 45.

EIGHT OHIO AMENDMENTS LOST COLUMBUS, O.

Final figures from 87 of the 88 counties in the state completed Thursday by the secretary of state show that eight of the 42 amendments to the state constitution voted on at a special election Sept. 4 have been defeated. They are: Equal suffrage, \$50,000,000 good roads bond issue, prohibition of outdoor advertising, regulation of labor injunctions, abolition of capital punishment, use of voting machines, appointment of women to certain offices, and elimination of the word "white" from the constitution.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB FORMED HOLBROOK, Mass.

Holbrook, Mass.—The Progressives of Holbrook have formed a club of 100 members and have elected the following town committee: Bela C. Remington, George O. Harrington, Arthur L. Jackson, C. Percy Peckman, Richard H. MacDonald, D. Austin Elliott, Charles W. Richmond, William McLaughlin, Carlton D. White, Alfred Magaw, Herbert Thomas, Burton W. Faxon, Arthur W. Hammond, Floyd A. Hayward, Herbert Knight, Charles E. Haskins, Leon H. Nevins, Samuel A. Linnell.

CAMPAIGN MANAGERS TO TESTIFY WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Presidential candidates in the pre-convention contest of last spring have furnished to Chairman Clapp of the senate campaign expenditures committee the names of the men who handled the campaign funds. All the financial managers have agreed to appear before the committee when its hearings begin Sept. 30.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY TO HEAR SPEAKERS IN FOSS CAMPAIGN

Berkshire county is to be the scene of campaigning by the political lieutenants of Governor Foss tonight. Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, David I. Walsh, Congressman Murray, Thomas H. Dowd and Chairman Riley of the Democratic state committee will speak at Pittsfield and North Adams.

Charles F. Campbell, chairman of the Foss campaign committee, has announced an offer to stand all the expenses and give \$100 to charity besides if District Attorney Pelletier will debate his record as district attorney with John R. Murphy of Charlestown.

Speaking at a rally in Springfield Thursday night, Governor Foss devoted his remarks principally to ways and means of improving the waterways of the state. Incidentally he gave an explanation of his veto of the "western trolley merger" bill, saying that it was to prevent monopolization of the trolley systems of the state by the New Haven railroad management.

The Governor requested that the people of the western part of the state pledge their senators and representatives to the establishment of a strong public service commission with power to control all transportation and to settle all such questions as the western trolley merger.

COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS BRIEFLY ON THE TRIP TO UTAH

POCAHELLO, Idaho—Colonel Roosevelt took it easy today while proceeding southeasterly out of Idaho and into Utah. It was conservation upon which the colonel spoke today in his short talks.

At Ogden this afternoon he is scheduled for a review of the Progressive party movement before the convention.

The colonel's journeying today takes him to Blackfoot and Pocahontas, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah. Tomorrow he travels through Nevada and into California.

BOISE, Idaho—Colonel Roosevelt came here Thursday night after a day's campaigning through Oregon and Idaho. He was accompanied by William E. Borah, senator from Idaho. Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Borah held a conference on the train and it was said that in a few days the senator would make a public statement of the position he will take in the political line-up of the campaign.

GOV. WILSON AND W. J. BRYAN TO MEET AT LINCOLN

NEW YORK—The first meeting since the opening of the campaign between Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic presidential candidate and W. J. Bryan will be at Lincoln, Neb., on Oct. 15. The Governor made that announcement today before leaving for Seagirt and stated that he and Mr. Bryan will address a big gathering in the Nebraska home city. The Governor will go to Lincoln from Indianapolis where he will address the national conservation congress on October 3 instead of on Oct. 4 as had been previously arranged. Other engagements are to be made for this trip and if possible speeches will be made by Governor Wilson in both Des Moines and Omaha.

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson arrived back here this noon for a brief stay before leaving for his speaking tour in the middle West.

FIVE PELLETIER RALLIES PLANNED

Joseph C. Pelletier, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, plans to speak at rallies in the following places tonight: Institute hall, East Cambridge; Central square, Cambridge; Cedar hall, Cedar street, North Cambridge; Auburndale square and the Jefferson Club in Hyde Park.

Thursday evening Mr. Pelletier spoke at a rally in Odd Fellows hall, New Bedford.

WALKER NOON RALLY OCT. 13. George E. Smith, formerly president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will preside at a rally in the interest of Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, in the chamber at noon on Oct. 13.

WINSTON CHURCHILL TO SPEAK EXETER, N. H.—Winston Churchill of Cornish and C. H. Thompson, New England manager of the Progressive party, will speak at a rally of the Progressive party in the town hall here Saturday evening.

NEW PARTY OFFICERS CHOSEN BROCKTON, Mass.—C. Chester Eaton, a member of the school board, has been chosen to lead the local Progressive party. Hubert J. Walker and Norman W. Sampson, have been selected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

BEVERLY BOYS FORM CLUB TO AID JOSEPH WALKER



EARL LOVETT

Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, has a unique campaign asset in the Joseph Walker Gubernatorial Club of Beverly, composed of about 50 boys. Although not of voting age the boys desire to become active in politics and have formed an organization to assist the candidate for whom they are pledged.

Friday night the club plans to have a torch-light procession about the streets of Beverly. In addition to the marchers there will be several automobiles in line and the boys will be assisted by the Beverly Farms fire and drum corps.

When the club organization was formed Francis H. O'Neil was chosen president and Earl Lovett vice-president. Regular meetings are held and encouraging support received from the boys' parents and from many of the local political leaders.

POWERS CAUTION BULGARIA SAYS TURKISH REPORT

NEW YORK—It is asserted here, says a Constantinople message to the New York Herald that the powers have counseled Bulgaria to exercise prudence and moderation in the present trouble with Turkey. They state that, even in the event of war, neither belligerent would be permitted to reap the fruits of victory in the shape of territorial acquisition.

A new Serbian cabinet has been formed to replace that which resigned three days ago, owing to the serious Balkan situation. The new ministry is composed of old radical members of former cabinets, as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, N. Pashitch; interior, M. Protic; finance, M. Pasic; agriculture, M. Stojanovic; public works, M. Jovanovic; justice, M. Politovic; war, General Putnik; education, Ljubey Jevanovic.

A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail quotes Kiamil Pasha, president of the council, as saying in an interview that "Turkey would readily accept impartial mediation between herself and Italy and the offices of any fair-minded power would be welcomed by us."

(By the United Press) LONDON—As peace terms, it is reported today, Turkey has proposed an Italian administration in Tripoli similar to England's in Egypt, Turkey to retain nominal authority, but Italy to exercise all real power.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY WILL MEET

NEW YORK—A Berlin despatch to the New York Herald says that the Social Democratic party, which has an enrolled membership of nearly 1,000,000, will hold its annual meeting at Chemnitz on Sunday.

Present indications are that the meeting will be marked by many sharp contests, for the number of resolutions to come before the delegates is much greater than on any previous occasion and more than two score of them propose changes in the party statutes and by-laws.

YACHT AMERICA AT NEW BERTH

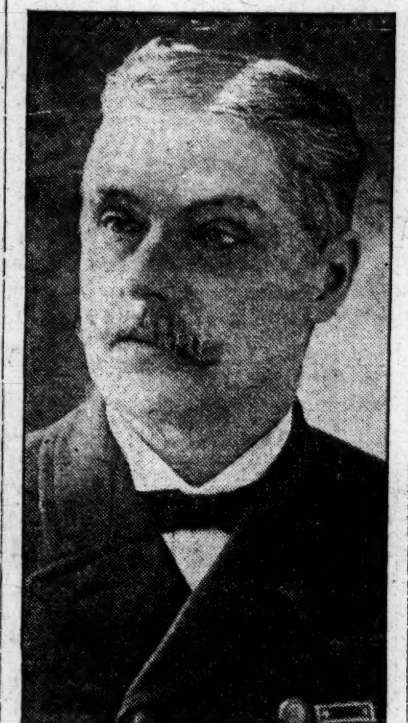
The schooner yacht America the American cup winner of 1851, lies today at her new berth at the Summer-street drawbridge where she was towed Thursday. The change in moorings became necessary on account of the building of a new bridge and draw on the Chelsea end of the Chelsea-Charlestown bridge, where the yacht has been for about 11 years.

JUDGE WILEY FOR NEW PARTY INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ulric Z. Wiley, former judge of the appellate court, announced himself Thursday as in favor of the Progressive party. Judge Wiley is a brother of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

WARD 23 MEN TO HOLD RALLIES Aspirants for the places on the ward 23 committee headed by F. J. McLaughlin, at the coming primaries are starting an active campaign and will hold open air rallies this evening.

GOV. JOHNSON SPEAKS FIVE TIMES ROCHESTER, Minn.—Governor Johnson of California made five speeches in Wisconsin Thursday in favor of the Progressive party.

BAY STATE MAN IS HONORED BY G. A. R. DELEGATES



JOHN E. GILMAN

LOS ANGELES—The Bay State delegation to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came into prominence here Thursday when John E. Gilman of Massachusetts, past commander-in-chief, was presented a set of silver.

The veterans today are balloting for commander-in-chief and for the next encampment city. It seems certain that Col. Alfred Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., will be chosen commander. Whether Denver or Detroit will be chosen for the next encampment is in doubt. The encampment closes tomorrow.

Delegates held a secret session Thursday, receiving reports of officers and among other things virtually exonerating the officials of the National Soldiers Home at Dayton, O., of charges of mismanagement.

That the income of the G. A. R. was growing less and less each year and that an increase in the per capita tax from 3 1/2 to 5 cents would be necessary in order to raise funds sufficient to meet demands was the report filed by Quartermaster Stowitz. In 1890 the report stated that there were 400,000 members in good standing, each paying 3 1/2 cents, but in 1912 there was less than that number, making the yearly loss more than \$7000 from the per capita tax alone.

FLOWER MISSION BRINGS ITS 43RD SEASON TO CLOSE

Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission closed its forty-third season today at Bulfinch place church. The first contributions for the closing day were quantities of choice fruit in many varieties. Then came large baskets and hampers of flowers sent in by organizations near Boston and as far distant as Gloucester. Some of the baskets also contained fresh vegetables.

Almost every variety of flower now in bloom in Massachusetts was represented. The flowers were sent out to various settlements, hospitals, homes and playgrounds, while the fruit and vegetables were sent mostly to individuals.

The distribution work began this season on June 4 and has been carried on twice a week, alternately from Parker Memorial on Appleton street and from Bulfinch place church. The directors report a splendid season, one contributor alone, the first parish of Dorchester, having sent during the three months 4500 tied bouquets.

The work of the mission is directed by a committee from the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches consisting of William P. Fowler, Mrs. Charles E. Lincoln and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw. Miss Maria B. Brown and Miss Kate B. Littlefield have acted as assistants.

MORE LABOR MEN IN CONGRESS URGED

WASHINGTON—"Increased organized labor's representation in Congress." This is the keynote of the 1912 political program to be officially announced tomorrow in the weekly news letter of the American Federation of Labor, which sounds Labor's campaign cry.

President Taft is criticized, but neither Governor Wilson nor Colonel Roosevelt is indorsed. The three platforms are set forth in full, with criticism of the Republican and about equal praise given the Democratic and Progressive labor planks.

STEAMER CAMDEN ARRIVES LATE Steamer Camden of the Eastern Steamship line arrived at her pier at 10 a. m. today with 650 passengers, three hours late because of the delay at Rockland last night while her steering cable was being repaired. The cable broke off Rockland breakwater and the steamer was towed to the pier. The vessel left Rockland four hours late, but made up an hour on the trip to Boston.

WRIT OF ERROR ALLOWED Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court has allowed a writ of error to Charles A. Snow, counsel for the corporations who are protesting against the levy of a state tax on foreign corporations in this state. The writ was allowed in the case of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company against the commonwealth.

CEREMONY IN HONOR OF LATE JAPANESE RULER IN PROGRESS

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Through the closely pressed ranks of soldiery the funeral procession of the late Mikado Mutsuhito passed tonight (Japanese time) from the imperial palace to the Aoyama Parade ground for the ceremonies which immediately precede its removal to Kioto.

The procession left the palace at 8:30 p. m. and the march to the parade ground occupied a little more than an hour. The line was so long that when the head of it had reached its destination the rear was just starting from the palace gate.

The procession passed through the streets in almost complete silence except for the steady tramp of the soldiers' feet and the mourning of the people.

The portion of the parade ground chosen for the services was enclosed by a high bamboo fence within which were accommodations for about 40,000 people. It is the imperial custom to hold such ceremonies at night, the time of rest and peace. Under the flickering lights moved the Shinto priests and the air was filled with the monotonous throb of Japanese music and the sound of chants in the ancient language. The formalities at the parade ground will be concluded some time after 1 a. m. after which the party will entrain for Kioto.

Among those in attendance are the special foreign envoys Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing Great Britain; Prince Henry of Prussia, Germany; Secretary Knox and Gen. Lebon Frank, the United States. The other countries were represented by ambassadors and ministers resident at Tokio. Each special envoy was met on his arrival by one section of cavalry which will act as a permanent escort while the visitors remain in Japan.

Mikado Proclaims Amnesty

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—The Mikado issued a proclamation of amnesty tonight freeing hundreds of his subjects. Certain anarchists were specifically excepted. It is not known whether the 123 Koreans arrested of complicity in a plot to kill Count Terauchi, Japanese governor general of Korea, are included.

FOUR-PARLIAMENT PLAN SOUGHT FOR UNITED KINGDOM

NEW YORK—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Dundee outlined a system of federation for Great Britain, says a New York Herald despatch. He said that England alone was too large for a single Parliament, which would be as strong as an imperial Parliament, and conflict of opinion would be disastrous.

He proposed that England should be broken up into provinces, such as Lancashire, Yorkshire, Midlands and London. The British government, said the first lord, intended Irish home rule to be the forerunner of a genuine system of self-government in all four countries of the kingdom.

WEYMOUTH FAIR IN SECOND DAY

WEYMOUTH—Today was the second day of the forty-eighth annual three day's cattle show and fair of the Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society at South Weymouth. The fair closes tomorrow.

Today was to be Governors' day, but Governor Foss was not present. The entries of cattle, poultry and swine are more than in former years, and the poultry show contains upward of 150 exhibits.

There is a large exhibit of fruits, vegetables and flowers, paintings and fancy work in the exhibition hall. A feature is the work of the children of the public schools.

MEDIATION AGREED ON

WASHINGTON—Conferences between the southeastern railroads and representatives of their conductors and trainmen over an increase in wages ended Thursday when the railroad companies agreed to submit the question to mediation under the Erdman act. Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, and Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States commerce court will be the mediators.

TEACHERS SYNDICATE IS FIRM

NEW YORK—All but one of the French teachers' professional unions or syndicates, have voted to disband in compliance with the order of the government because of their anti-military resolutions. The Paris union refused to disintegrate, and the cabinet has decided to prosecute it for violation of the law of 1884, says a New York Herald message.

DEFENDERS OF GERMANY LOSE

(By the United Press) DRESDEN—The defenders of Germany were beaten in this year's war game, concluded near here today. As umpire, the Kaiser rendered the decision himself. The game practically represented a fight between the Germans and a supposed army of Russian and French invaders.

A. F. OF L. CALLS CONVENTION

WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor has sent out a call for its thirty-second annual convention to be held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning Nov. 11.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Last week we gave some instances of players who accomplished extraordinary things by unorthodox methods and I have come across an article entitled, "Triumphant Heretics," by "Phil Osopher," in the World of Golf. Though I can only counsel the ordinary player against trying any such experiments, these peculiarities of famous golfers make interesting reading. The article begins by telling us that there is no more interesting person on the links than the crack player who defies the canons of golf learning. To see a man continually doing the right thing in the admittedly wrong way is a refreshing, invigorating and encouraging sight. No doubt the disbeliever succeeds in spite of, and not because of, his flouting of the axioms of the game, but so long as he succeeds there seems to be hope for anybody. That, at least, is a comforting way of looking at it. The simple fact of the matter is that he has a natural gift of hitting the ball properly in his peculiarly unorthodox manner, and that the average player who hoped that he, too, possessed that endowment would be merely making himself happy for the moment. The established principles of golf education are correct, but they are defied by several great players (at least in the performance of their own shots), and the strange qualities of these few celebrities deserve consideration.

It is said that Tom Ball is resuming his habit of dragging the left foot several inches along the ground during the course of the backward swing of the club, and that, with the reappearance of his mannerism, which would be condemned in any ordinary player, he is recovering his old form. He used to do it when he was struggling for fame. Thus sliding on his left foot, he gained second place on two occasions in the open championship. Then he cured himself of what the cognoscenti unanimously declared to be a fault, with the result that his powers began, if anything, to decline. He has restored the habit to a place of honor in his style and has worked his golf back—friends say—to its old state of brilliancy.

That is curious. The only possible result of the movement can be to throw the weight, at the outset, on to the right leg. It may surprise many people to know that there has been an open champion who took his eye off the ball every time he made a long shot. It was a habit thoroughly ingrained in his constitution. Almost the first warning that the teacher directs at the beginner is the ancient aphorism—"Keep your eye on the ball." Throughout the period of tuition he never ceases to din into the ears of the neophyte that direction as to the duty of eyes. It is the necessity that appeals to us before any other as we take up our position for every shot. We may not be always capable of fulfilling it, but we do not forget it. And yet there was an open champion who regularly ignored it.

He was the late Hugh Kirkaldy, winner of the blue ribbon of golf at his native St. Andrews, in 1891. By far the most noteworthy feature of Kirkaldy's play was that, as he took the club-back, he invariably glanced to the right, as though anxious to see that he was beginning the swing properly. When the head of the implement was so far back that he could not see it without moving his head, his gaze returned to the ball. So that he was a faithful observer of this first of golfing axioms at the moment when he made the stroke; his peculiarity consisted of that sidelong glance at the beginning of the upward swing. But I would not hint to the average player that he should find in this fact sufficient encouragement to allow his vision to wander during the execution of a shot. The chances are that, if he took his eye off the ball, he would move his head and body. Hugh Kirkaldy—a great golfer—preserved a perfect balance; that was why he was able to flout a law.

Now for fear that any might be led to attempt foolish things after reading the above let me add those ever wise words of Horace Hutchinson: "Some men are great golfers in spite of not by reason of their eccentricities."

OFFICERS NAMED BY CAVALRYMEN

Today marks the beginning of a new year for the Veteran Massachusetts Cavalry Associations of the first and fourth regiments of cavalry and the independent battalion of Massachusetts cavalry, which went to the front 50 years ago.

The new officers of the fourth are: President, William B. Arnold; vice-presidents, William C. M. Howe and Charles H. Hildreth.

George W. Couch was chosen president of the first cavalry association; A. P. Smith and R. R. Walsh, vice-presidents, and James L. Robinson, secretary and treasurer.

The officers chosen for the Independent Cavalry Battalion Association were: President, George H. Hill; vice-presidents, Oliver D. Pratt, William R. Hoyt and William E. Vining; secretary, Bradford Hawes.

The annual reunion and election of officers was held Thursday at the Revere house.

17 ESCAPE FROM FIRE IN WEST END

Over fire escapes to adjoining buildings and down the front stairs, 17 persons, mostly women and children, escaped from the smoke-filled four-story brick dwelling at 49 Wall street, West End, today. Fire started in a wooden ell on the rear of the house and caused \$1000 damage. The fire was confined to the ell. The house is the property of A. Katalovitch of 10 Minot street, who used the ell to store blinds and other house fixtures.

SUNSET ENDS JEWISH NEW YEAR

Sunset tonight marks the end of the observance of the Jewish New Year, which has been under way for the past two days.

The second day's celebration of the New Year was observed Thursday evening with services in nearly all of the temples and synagogues. At Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue, only the first day is observed, the services of Thursday morning being the close until the Yom Kippur services next Friday evening.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS TO MOVE LYNN, Mass.

LYNN, Mass.—The Mrs. A. R. King Shoe Company and the Kozy Slipper Company, both tenants of the Realty Company building here, have given notice that they are to move their factories to either Philadelphia or New York. The former turns out 1000 pairs of shoes a day and the latter about 700 pairs.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE MODEL FOR WAIST

Drapery gives effect of bolero

DRAPED effects are seen on the newest and prettiest bodices and this one is peculiarly charming. The drapery gives somewhat the effect of a bolero and the design can be used for both daytime and evening occasions. Lace is to be exceedingly smart throughout the season and in this case chintilly is combined with chiffon, but one of the greatest advantages of the model is to be found in its many possibilities. The center portion in place of being of the material of the drapery could be of white lace, or both the main portion of the blouse and the drapery could be of one material with the center portion only in contrast.

Flowered silks in pompadour styles are fashionable, and one of these could be used in place of the lace; or a pretty effect could be obtained by using plain silk or satin in place of the lace, with chiffon for the drapery, with the center portions of the blouse of Venetian or other lace.

When the bodice is designed for daytime occasions, the yoke and under sleeves are added. In any case, there is a fitted lining that keeps the various parts in place.

For the medium size, the waist will require 2 yards of material 27, 1 yard 36 or 1/2 yard 44 inches wide for the upper portion and sleeves, 1 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide for the center portions and drapery, 2 1/2 yards of banding and 1 3/4 yards 18 inches wide for the yoke and under sleeves.

The pattern (7541) is cut in sizes



from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

RED PROMINENT IN NEW MODES

Oriental colorings increase in favor

THE roll collar, which has figured on frocks and blouses this summer and which takes various forms, known as "Rosesperre," "Dauphin," "Roi de Rome," "Medici," etc., appears on some of the coats; but a majority of the best models so far make use of a flat collar which may be rolled up for warmth or are practically collarless. Often a large collar appears on the back, but is invisible from the front.

Ermine, moleskin, sable, skunk, fisher and fox seem to be the furs most frequently used for coat-trimming by the great designers, and chinchilla, though it has risen in price until it is for the extravagant only, enters into some gorgeous models. An evening coat in gray and silver brocade trimmed with chinchilla is the handsomest model shown on the avenue, so far, says the New York Sun, and there is a superb garment of old blue embossed velvet on a gray ground, with chinchilla trimming, waiting in an uptown shop for the wealthy Chicago woman who ordered it.

Brocade crepes and satins are among the favored coat materials and are used both in one tone effects and in gorgeous mingling of colors and metallic threads. One of Callot's offerings shown in the opening was a slightly draped, long, clinging coat of brocade crepe, in which gray, dull blue, rose and silver were combined in a lovely, elusive design. Turning back over the coat around the shoulder was a collar of plain, dull rose satin which ran down the front and formed a waistcoatlike, full length front. Callot has several other models in the collection, some of them exceedingly picturesque but rather too unusual for the conservative taste. One of the most interesting of these is a red cloth coat, a distinctly ecclesiastical affair

which looks as though it were fashioned from two wide, straight pieces of the cloth, brought over the shoulder and draped a little in front over the arms, but falling straight in the back. The red is light and bright but soft. A wide band of velvet matching the cloth goes about the shoulders and runs down each side of the front, its inner edge bordered by a narrow gold galon such as is used on priestly garments. This velvet band goes down the middle back.

Always one comes back to that note of red. It has apparently appealed to every one of the great designers and though it may be overdone it certainly lends beauty and gaiety to these first collections of new models. Poirer, of course, does not pass it by. In fact he was perhaps the instigator of the run on oriental colorings of all kinds, though he seems to incline toward tones rather more primal than the reds of which we have been speaking.

Such barbaric combinations of color as red and purple, orange and green, etc., do not startle the eye as they once did before Poirer launched his amazing, often weird, but always interesting models. He has had a clearly apparent influence on French fashion, not only in the matter of line—an influence which seems to be waning now—but more permanently in the field of color; and he has educated the eye to appreciation of oriental color schemes which a few years ago we would have considered impossible in modern wearing apparel. One of his red coats is of fine cloth, with a wide band of woolen open work embroidery in green, blue, yellow and tan color across the front of the giraffe line and similar embroidery on the bottom of the coat and on the sleeves. There is skunk fur high about the throat and on the cuffs to tone down the audacious coloring.

PARIS COUTURIERS ARE BUSY

Showing new fashions to throng of buyers

PARIS is overflowing with buyers from every clime, seeking the latest ideas in fashions, writes a New York Press correspondent. The models they select are the patterns from which their feminine compatriots are clothed. Truly they wield a scepter of influence not to be disregarded where fashions are concerned.

All the noted designers are having special displays for the benefit of these buyers.

In the beautifully appointed salons of Redfern, Drecol, Callot, Soeurs, Worth, Beer and Jeanne Lanvin mannequins promenade back and forth, attired in the loveliest creations these artists have conceived.

A frock for street wear was of dark blue charmeuse. The panier drapery, caught up over an underskirt of blue velvet, fell in graceful folds. Small blue velvet buttons and cream Arabian point lace trimmed the bodice and sleeves.

Another smart street dress was of blue serge. The bodice crossed over surplus fashion and fastened with pearl buttons. A deep collar of sheer linen elaborately embroidered and turn-back cuffs of the same material trimmed the neck line and sleeves. The crushed belt of black satin was caught together with a square buckle of pearl.

Black taffeta is a material frequently used to fashion lovely frocks for house and street wear. These are trimmed with narrow fringe or plaatings.

Afternoon gowns of white satin are trimmed with black chintilly lace, a decided alliance in the new fashions.

An attractive model by Beer was of supple white satin. Black mousseline de

soie was effectively draped over the skirt and bodice. Tailored suits of serge, broadcloth, cheviot or satin have collars and cuffs fashioned of bright-colored cloth or velvet.

A suit of beige color had a collar of turquoise-blue velvet. The collar on a gray-and-white striped suit was of chamomile-colored cloth.

Neckwear is always interesting and at present the tulle ruff reigns supreme. One sees it in all sizes. A modest one has a frill of black tulle over one of white and fastens at the side with a bow of ribbon. More elaborate ones are composed of a frill of white tulle, and over this a frill of black edged with narrow black lace. At the side is caught a compact little bunch of roses and forget-me-nots. The largest ones have a deep collar, which falls over the shoulders.

To wear with the directoire gowns there are smart hats decidedly Napoleonic in character. Hats of beige plush and beaver are being forced to the fore at millinery displays. One much admired had a facing of black velvet and was trimmed with white satin. Speaking of the latter material, it is used for many of the smartest hats.

On a large hat of black plush a bow of pale rose crepe de chine was the only trimming. This is an excellent model for a young girl.

SPECKED VARNISH

If one finds white spots on varnished table or furniture, wet a piece of flannel in spirits of camphor and rub over spot. Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

TRIED RECIPES

CHAFING DISH SALMON

ONE small, flat can of salmon, one half of a teaspoonful of mustard, one half of a cupful of vinegar (if very sour vinegar is used, dilute a little before measuring). Simmer for about 10 minutes.

CARROT SALAD

Line a salad bowl with cabbage that has been shredded and soaked in chilled water for several hours. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. Have ready some very small beets and carrots that have been cooked until tender in boiling salted water, and have been marinated in French dressing for two hours. Arrange these in alternate colors, sprinkle lightly with horseradish, add a French dressing and serve.—Good Housekeeping.

SARDINE SALAD

Arrange on a platter crisp lettuce leaves, place on the lettuce leaves the contents of a box of sardines after straining the oil off. Make a dressing of the strained oil by adding two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, three fourths cupful of vinegar, one saltspoonful of salt, one-half saltspoonful of pepper; mix it all well together and pour it over the sardines and lettuce. Garnish it with slices of hard boiled eggs. Any dressing that may be left over can be put in a bottle and kept for any other salad.—New York Tribune.

BEEF CANNELON

To one pound of hamburger steak add one well beaten egg, a level teaspoon of salt, one rounding tablespoon of soft butter, a saltspoon of pepper and a level teaspoon of mixed cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Make into a roll, lay on a buttered pan and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Baste with melted butter and serve with a tomato sauce made like a white sauce, using a cup of strained tomato instead of milk.—Alice E. Whitaker.

PEAR CHARLOTTE

This is a dish for immediate use. Pare, quarter and core two quarts of pears; put them in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter and enough water to prevent burning, and cook slowly until tender. Butter a charlotte mold and fill it with a layer of pears, then a layer of bread alternately until it is filled. Bake three quarters of an hour in a hot oven and serve with any desired sauce.

Pears for this should be nearly ripe, and good windfalls are easily used in the above recipe. The bread should be well buttered. Toasted bread, while not called for, would be advantageous.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WINTER HATS

Most picturesque and becoming are the new plush and velours hats for the autumn and early winter which are now being shown in the smart shops. The hats are in small, medium and large shapes, quite soft, so that they can be rolled and crushed to suit the face of the individual wearer. There are small hats with high round crowns and large brimmed hats with lower crowns, folded in around the top. Two-toned velours hats are among the newest models and there is an iridescent blue and black plush hat which is most striking and becoming to the average woman. A large sombrero of green velours with a facing of black velvet is trimmed with a black leather belt, dull leather with a gilt buckle. The shape is extremely smart. A rather high-crowned narrow brimmed hat of two-toned iridescent plush is in blue and black. The hat has a crown of shot silk and is trimmed with two made plumes of the plush. A small black plush hat, extremely dashing in effect, has a white satin band inside the brim and three fancy black feathers at one side.

BRINE ON COAL

Once upon a time the cucumber-pickle brine was emptied accidentally upon the soft-coal heap. It was noticed that the coal smoked less and made less gas, says a contributor to Farm and Fireside. Afterward more brine was poured purposely upon the soft coal; this experiment proved so satisfactory that all soft coal used for fuel is treated with brine. The coal burns better, it does not smoke and makes more heat, while seeming to consume less rapidly. This discovery seems so valuable to us that we would like to pass it along to the many who are obliged to burn bituminous coal.

TO CLEANSE LACE

Here is a recipe for cleansing laces which an old lacemaker who has woven many a gossamer web for the great connoisseur and lover of laces, Madame Modjeska, gave to her pupil and patron: Spread the lace out on paper. Cover with calcined magnesite, place another paper over it and put away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skillful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven.—Louisville Herald.

FRENCH DRESSING

When making French dressing put the oil, salt and pepper in a bottle, add the vinegar a little at a time, shake vigorously, and the emulsion takes place quickly.—Good Housekeeping.

APPLES BAKED AND FROSTED

Also apple amber and apple pone

THE apple, one of the most highly prized and most useful of fruits, is the basis of many delicious dishes. The following are recommended by the San Francisco Call:

Apple Pudding—Measure a pint of bread crumbs, add two well-beaten eggs and a teaspoon of rich cream and mix. Put a layer of batter in greased baking dish, then sliced apples; continue in this way, the last layer being apples. Bake until apples are tender. Serve with lemon sauce.

Apples with Coconut Cream—Peel and core six or eight large apples, put them into a sauce pan with a pint of water, a teaspoon of grated orange peel and one half teaspoon of sugar; stir gently until tender, then lift carefully into a dish. Put two tablespoonfuls of shredded coconut in one teaspoon of milk and boil for 10 minutes, drain and leave to cool. Whip one teaspoon cream, flavor with one half teaspoon of vanilla, add three tablespoonfuls sugar and the coconut. Fill the cavities in the apples with the cream and serve very cold.

Apple Dowdy—Line a baking dish with thin slices of brown bread, buttered; fill in the spaces with apples that have been pared, cored and chopped; mix a teaspoon cinnamon with half cup of brown sugar. Sprinkle this over apples, add half a cup of warm water and cover with another layer of brown bread buttered side up, and bake slowly one hour. Serve with cider sauce.

Baked Apples, Creole Style—Pare and core the apples; cook in a little water

and lemon juice. Place in a dish and fill centers with jelly or marmalade, pouring the liquid in the baking pan over them. On the top of each apple place a meringue, pressing in through a star tube. Put in a moderate oven for eight minutes. Serve cold.

Frosted Apples—Boil six or eight apples until skins can easily be removed without destroying shape. Have ready some clarified butter in which to dip each one as it is pulled. Cover with powdered sugar and bake in slow oven.

Apple Amber—Line pie pan with pastry and have ready following filling: Cook one pound of apples and pass through sieve; add three ounces sugar, two ounces butter, the beaten yolks of two eggs and rind of one lemon (grated). Put in pastry and bake until well set. Whip whites to stiff froth, add little sugar and spread on top and brown. Garnish with candied cherries.

Southern Apple Pone—Peel and core one dozen tart apples and place in pudding dish. Scald one quart of milk, then add one scant quart of Indian meal, mixing and cooking carefully for several minutes; add one teaspoon salt, one cup each of molasses and finely chopped suet and pour over apples. Bake a couple of hours.

Apple Whip—Stew apples and run through sieve. Beat whites of six eggs to stiff meringue, add eight tablespoonfuls sugar and apple mixture (about two cups). Bake in steady oven about 40 minutes. Serve at once with whipped cream.

KEEPING UP THE OYSTER CROP

What is being done to maintain the supply

THE oyster can be found all along the Atlantic coast from Texas to Massachusetts. Its real home, however, is in Chesapeake bay. Man has been the oyster's most dangerous enemy, for in his haste to make large profits he has taken away from the beds all kinds of oysters, large and small. Not enough are left to perpetuate the stock. An oyster grows an inch or more a year until about four years old, then grows more slowly. They should not be taken from the beds until the maximum size is reached, writes R. Malcolm Keir of the department of industry and geography, University of Pennsylvania, in a bulletin of the American Geographical Society. Enough oysters should in any case be left to carry on reproduction and to provide fastenings for the younger oysters. As in forests, the amount taken away each year should not be more than the growth for that year.

We have no oyster hatcheries. Results similar to those obtained for other fish at hatcheries are provided for oysters by better care of beds. Young oysters are minute larvae that swim on the surface of the sea. Meaden, alewives, mackerel and other surface-swimming fish feed on them at this stage. Soon the young oyster sinks to the bottom of the sea and attaches itself to some object, which must be clean and remain long enough for the oyster to become fixed. When food is plentiful the oyster grows rapidly and assumes a convex shape on the left side and flat on the right. Shape determines market value. Under natural conditions young

oysters fasten themselves in too great numbers on the same object, crowding and destroying each other as they grow. Oysters feed on minute plants and animals in the water.

The oyster has enemies both active and passive. The passive enemies are parasites which grow so rapidly as to engulf the oyster, or are other similar shell animals, which eat all the oyster's food. The active enemies are boring worms which eat out the oyster's shell. Drums, stingray and worst of all, the starfish, eat oysters. The starfish encircles the oyster and by muscular effort pulls the shells apart to eat the soft parts.

Man has helped the oyster by increasing the areas available for fixation by planting brush, tin cans, shells, bricks and pieces of pottery and sand in soft, muddy bottoms. By preventing crowding, breaking up clusters, many young are saved and allowed to grow into market shape. Seed oysters are planted at regular intervals over the bottom, so as to assure a mixture of eggs and milt. Enemies are destroyed by fishing for them; dragging traps across the beds to catch them, and by building stockades to keep the fish enemies away from the beds. Food supply has been increased by propagating the small plants which constitute 90 per cent of what the oysters eat. Finally, legal provisions are made that prevent the taking of immature oysters from the beds or the removal of more than the natural increment in any one year. By these means extermination is prevented, and a supply sufficient for the always increasing demand is made.

PEARS, PICKLES AND PEPPERS

Preserves and relishes for winter season

HOUSEKEEPERS who are putting up fruit and relishes for coming months may find something that appeals favorably to them in these recipes from Good Housekeeping.

Mixed Mustard Pickle—Slice one quart of onions, one quart of small green tomatoes and one large peeled cucumber. Break one head of cauliflower into small pieces and cut one quart of green or wax beans into half-inch lengths. Cover each of these with salt and water, one quart of button onions, one quart of tiny cucumbers and two red and two green peppers shredded. The next morning boil them until they are tender, drain them and toss them together. Boil one quart of vinegar with one cupful of sugar mixed with a third of a cupful of flour and a fourth of a pound of mustard. When this is thick add one teaspoonful of celery seed, half a cupful of butter and one tablespoonful of turmeric. Add this to the other ingredients and turn it all into glass jars and seal.

Pepper Hash—Chop finely 12 green peppers, 12 sweet red peppers and 12 very small onions; add three tablespoonfuls of salt and let it simmer for 10 minutes; then drain and add one quart of vinegar and one cupful of brown sugar. Let it come to a boil and then turn it into jars. Use this for sandwiches.

Ripe Tomato Sweet Pickle—Peel and weigh tomatoes of uniform size, taking care that they are not overripe. Lay them carefully in a stone crock and cover them with cold vinegar. The next day take up the tomatoes carefully in a skimmer and lay them on a plate and place the plate in the bottom of a kettle. To half of the vinegar add sugar weighing half the weight of the tomatoes, heat this and add a bag of whole spices; pour this gently over the tomatoes and place

it over a low fire to keep very hot (not boiling) for four hours. Pack these in the crock and cover. Serve with meats.

Yellow Egg Tomato Sweets—In the morning, scald quickly and peel six pounds of tomatoes. Cover them with one quart of water mixed with one pint of vinegar and one tablespoonful of salt and let it stand overnight. Drain the tomatoes and to each pound use three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Pack in layers and let stand until morning. Pour off the syrup and add small, thin slices of lemon, a few pieces of ginger root, four drops of oil of cinnamon and two drops of oil of cloves. Boil this syrup until it is thick, add the tomatoes and cook until they are transparent. Pack them into small jars and fill with the thick syrup. Serve them with chicken or meats.

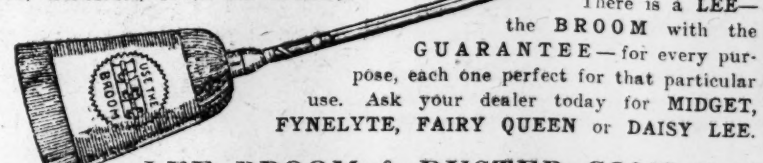
Pears with Ginger—Soak three-fourths of a pound of green ginger root in cold water for two days. Drain and then add to one pint of this water five pounds of sugar, eight pounds of firm, hard unpeeled pears, without cores and cut into pieces, the ginger root scraped and cut in thin slices and the yellow peel and juice of four lemons. Cook this for two hours, or until the fruit is transparent and the syrup thick.

TUCK THE SLEEVES

Try my plan when making children's dresses, says a contributor to Needlecraft. Cut the sleeves an inch or so longer than is necessary; then, having finished them in any way desired, run a tuck—or more than one, as fanned—midway between shoulder and elbow, making them the right length. It is an easy matter to rip out the tuck when the sleeves need lengthening, as they are sure to the second season.

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MUCH PEARL BEAD EMBROIDERY

Second in fashion's favor is fur trimming

ONCE it was spangles—now we have pearl beads. On some of the latest creations of the Paris couturiers the essential feature is the wealth of pearl bead embroidery. One dress consists almost entirely of small white beads, sewn so thickly on a foundation of white net as to completely obscure the underdress of white silk. On other costumes pearl beads are used lavishly as shoulder straps, corsage decorations and as a means to outline the panier-like tunics. It is also significant that the colors are either white, or white with black, or shades of pink, a fact which gives a direct hint as to color preferences in the French capital. Daintiness is the keynote—daintiness of accessories and of color, says a New York World contributor.

The colors which have been offered for use in evening frocks for the coming season are all the softest shades, the pinks rather overruling all others. These pinks vary from flame-color through muskmelon and pinkish reds to begonia shades, and the list is supplemented by canary, chrysanthemum, amber, grasshopper green, iris and turquoise. White, or white with a modicum of black, remains in favor.

While the modified panier—the greatly modified panier—will appear, the draped

models or those with only a straight tunic are also in high demand.

Chiffon and charmeuse are the favorite materials, but white lace combined with velvet or silk is much in use on more elaborate gowns. It is also combined with chiffon taffeta or with the new brocade crepe de chine.

Next in popularity after pearl beads as a means of embroidery will be the elaborate use of fur trimmings, sable, ermine, white fox, skunk or caracul. White fox and caracul promise to be most popular, used in moderately wide bands on the hem, and in proportionately narrower bands on the tunic and bodice.

The stiff gorgeousness which is very generally associated with feminine evening wraps, however, Rich brocades, elaborately embroidered in gold and colored silks, have been made up in three quarter lengths. One particularly sumptuous model by a leading Paris house is of peach-blow pink brocade velvet. It has a high waist line, three quarter sleeves and is finished around the edges of the skirt, which is cut away sharply from the waist, with a broad shirring of self material. The special feature of this model is a simulated panier, rather long, which adds importantly to the fullness and richness of the effect.

WOMEN WORKERS IN AUSTRALIA

Openings at same wages paid to men

THERE has been very much said of late concerning the emigration of educated women to the Dominion of Canada. It has been shown that the greater demand is for the woman who is willing to undertake domestic service or work on the land, says a London contributor to the Monitor. The Australian government offices in London, on behalf of the commonwealth, state that there is an unlimited market for women workers in domestic service, in specialized factory occupations, or for those who are willing to go into the "bush." In these ways no woman with capacity need be unemployed. By women of the educated or professional class emigration should not be undertaken unless upon the guarantee of friends or the advice of societies such as the Colonial Intelligence League. The Australian government, which is the largest employer of labor, has laid down the principle that women shall be paid at the same rate as men for similar work, and in the main this principle is acted upon by the state. It is considered that if a woman is employed to do a man's

work, as in the education departments and post and telegraph offices, she should be paid a man's wage.

SCOTCH STITCHING

The last word in embroidery is the Scotch stitching. The real beauty of this embroidery is dependent upon the coloring, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Corduroy is to be much used for children's coats. In a tan, brown or gray it is both smart and serviceable.

LACE INSERTION

When lace insertion is set crosswise in a thin skirt the weight of the cloth below soon causes it to tear. This may be remedied by putting a piece of net a little wider than the insertion back of it, says the Louisville Herald. The net strengthens the insertion, but does not detract from its daintiness.

World News by Special Correspondents

CANADIAN PROVINCES HOLD SUFFRAGE KEY DECLARES PREMIER

Mr. Borden Tells English Deputation That Women of Dominion Are Capable of Judging for Themselves

THREAT TAKEN UP

During the recent visit to England of the Canadian prime minister, Mr. Borden, the Women's Social and Political Union was granted an interview on the subject of women's suffrage in Canada. The arguments used and Mr. Borden's reply are set forth in the following special report from the European bureau of the Monitor.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Borden, the Canadian prime minister, received two deputations on the subject of the woman's suffrage movement recently in a private room at the Savoy hotel.

Delegates from the Women's Social and Political Union, headed by Miss R. Barrett, were the first to be admitted. They came to ask Mr. Borden whether on his return it was his intention to introduce and carry a measure giving votes to women in Canada on equal terms with men. The second deputation was anti-suffrage, with Colonel Lewis as its leader.

Mr. Borden announced at the outset that neither hints of possible militancy in Canada, nor the attitude of militant suffragettes in England bore any weight with him.

Miss Barrett, in asking for his support of a measure giving votes to women on the same terms as men in Canada, said that in that country as elsewhere conditions could not be as they should until women had a share in framing its laws. Canada was a great country on the eve of great developments, and it would be much better for Canadian women and for Canada itself if women were to be recognized as citizens from the start. The home-land law was one instance of injustice to women done by men-made laws which she mentioned, but even if laws were just she added women should still have the vote.

Australasia Cited

In Australia and New Zealand women already have the vote, and the Women's Social and Political Union was considering a scheme for influencing intending emigrants to go to those countries rather than to Canada. That their wives and daughters would be regarded as citizens is a point that will weigh with these emigrants. On Mr. Borden's reply she asserted would depend what kind of advice they gave emigrants and the possibility of starting a campaign of militancy in the Dominion.

Mrs. Tuckwell, matron of the British Women's Emigrating Society explained the work of her own society and Mr. Borden asked her to send him a concrete and documentary statement on the subject.

Miss Sharpe said that the Women's Social and Political Union felt the women's question to be a great imperial question and not merely a question of votes for women in this or that country. The movement in England was the crest of a wave which was thundering through the world.

"Women's unrest here," she said, "is as great as the labor unrest here and there is a close connection between the women's unrest here and in Canada, unrest which has been gathering force for three centuries. The women's question is here and must be recognized. We want you to understand that you cannot ignore the question. Want of understanding has been the great stumbling block on the part of the government here."

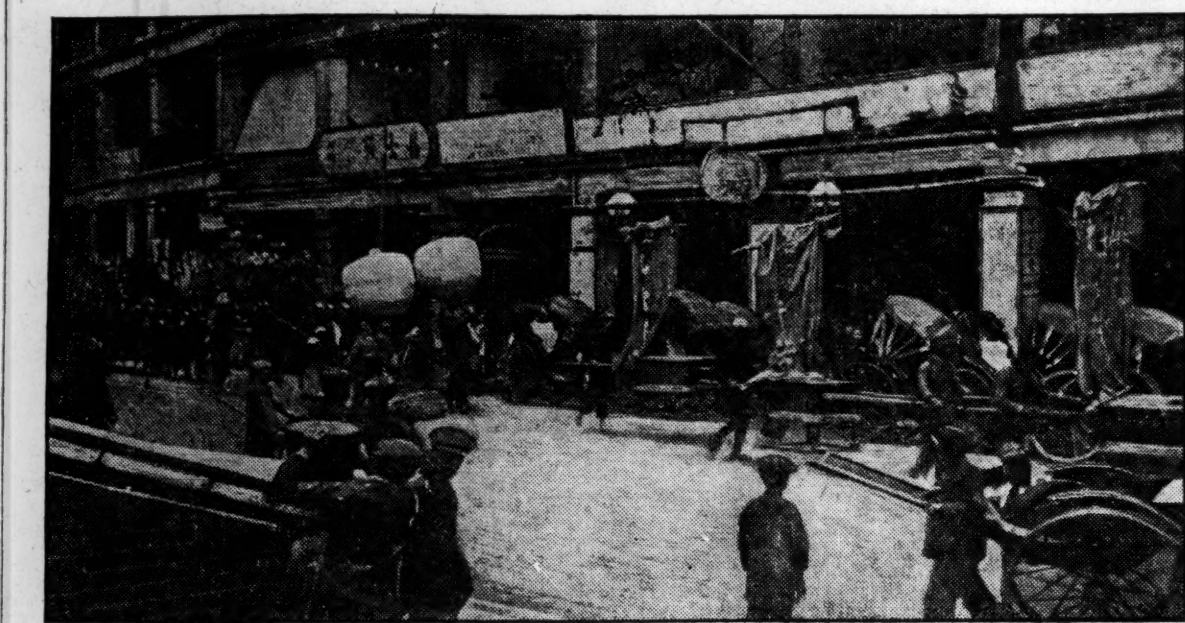
Mr. Borden in reply said that he had no intention of proposing a measure giving a vote to women in Canada. The tenor of the suffragist remarks indicated a lack of acquaintance with the conditions in Canada, and the prime minister went on to point out that it was manifestly impossible for him to make the announcement they desire.

The women of Canada must go, he said, to the provincial legislatures and provincial governments, and so far as he is concerned he has yet to be convinced that it would be expedient to abolish a law which has been in force for 15 years, to disregard the provincial enactments in regard to franchise, and to establish a general franchise law for federal affairs throughout Canada.

Mr. Borden announced that he was not prepared to make any expression of opinion on the question of extending the franchise in England, for the same reason that he would not expect Mr. Asquith to come over to Canada and intervene in Canadian affairs. He declared himself to be ready to receive a deputation of Canadian women for the purpose of laying before him and impressing him with their views. These are sufficiently capable and intelligent to judge such matters for themselves.

"I am not aware," he said, "that the laws of Canada in any province are unjust to women, and as far as the home-land laws are concerned, if you have proposals to make which you would

WISHES OF THE PEOPLE IN CHINA ARE FELT IN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Some citizens of new republic—Quaint procession to "joss house" is familiar sight to residents of China

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

HONG KONG—The present state of affairs in China is far from satisfactory, and the present outlook can only be described as not very hopeful. The reason is the deadlock in the loan negotiations, for which the Chinese are themselves entirely to blame.

The financial group stipulate as conditions on which they will advance money to China (1) that they shall be accepted as China's sole financial agent for a term of five years; (2) that they shall have the control and management of the salt gabelle on the lines of the Maritimes Customs service; (3) that they shall nominate an expert to act as financial adviser to the ministry of finance; and (4) that they shall be authorized to establish a bureau to audit the accounts for a period of five years.

These demands were refused by Hsiung Hsi Lung, the minister for finance, on the ground that they were not acceptable to the Chinese government and the people generally. The foreign ministers have explained to the premier that the conditions under which the international group of bankers are willing to make a loan are imposed because it is necessary to satisfy European bondholders in order to maintain the credit of China in Europe, and

that there is no desire on the part of the international group or of the governments interested to inflict hard or unnecessary stipulations, or to take advantage of the present position in China and thereby to secure financial control of the country; but that it is entirely a matter of meeting the requirements of the European money markets, where money is tighter than it used to be, while the situation in China lends itself to public distrust.

However, the Chinese government would not consent to the conditions, and the minister for finance had no alternative but to resign. Even his application for a small loan of £10,000,000 to tide over the difficulties of the present time was not entertained by the bankers, who, of course, realize the danger that would arise in the event of any failure on the part of China to meet her liabilities, and who rightly insist on such security for the loan as will insure the safety of the capital and the due payment of the interest.

The difficulty lies in the fact that in the words of a Chinese contemporary "since the people have adopted the republican form of government, the country is to be governed in accordance with democratic principles." In other words, the ultimate decision in the question of

the loan rests not with the government but with the general body of the electorate throughout the country, and as we know years of agitation have produced throughout China a popular sentiment bitterly hostile to the investment of foreign capital which is suspected to mean foreign territorial aggression.

If the government were to accept a large foreign loan on the conditions stipulated by the bankers they would be immediately overthrown, so that it will be seen the government is in an impossible position. It must be ended sooner or later and what will follow represents a serious and anxious time for all interested in the welfare of China. The mass of the people, ignorant as they are, cannot readily be converted to see the necessity for accepting a large foreign loan, and yet until that happens it will be impossible for any government to administer the affairs of the country.

The solution of the problem does not appear clear, but it is not at all unlikely that some strong personality with the courage of the great Alexander will cut the Gordian knot and end the deadlock by some drastic act, which, while it may cause dismay and irritation on the part of the ultra-patriotic, will be approved by those who realize the necessity of a strong man and a strong policy.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON SAYS BRITISH HAVE BENEFITED NIGERIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—The lectures which Sir Harry Johnston is giving at the university on the subject of Africa are attracting considerable audiences.

Sir Harry's African experience is large and varied, and it is felt that his lectures give the opportunity of gaining from an authoritative source much information on the subject of the "dark continent."

Speaking about Nigeria, Sir Harry pointed out that it differed from most parts of the world which we had attempted to open up, inasmuch as it could never become a white man's country. Great advances in civilization had been made since the British occupation of this part of Africa. When he went to the country the only means of travel was in canoes and by forest paths. It was now possible to travel by railway from the Gulf of Guinea as far as the interesting city of Kano, which was formerly as unapproachable as a part of Tibet still is.

The timber of the forests was valuable and the country possessed in addition much mineral wealth. It was also exceedingly interesting from an anthropological and antiquarian point of view. In the north of the country were the Fula people, a negroid race of distinctly Caucasian origin, who conquered the region about 100 years ago and were in possession of it when the British came. These people would give considerable assistance to the white man in governing the negro with as little direct interference as possible, and in making the region the most prosperous part of negro Africa.

EDUCATION AIDS ARE DESCRIBED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A notable address was delivered by his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, before the annual conference of the South Australian Public School Teachers Union, which met in Adelaide recently.

His excellency referred in appreciative terms to the Adelaide district high schools and various other features in connection with the educational system. Proceeding, he said:

"So far as possible a path has been opened from the smallest provisional school to the university, the agricultural college and the school of mines. There are exhibitions, 40 in number, leading to district high schools. These provide free tuition for three years, and allowances of £22 per annum for children whose homes are distant from a district high school center. One hundred and twenty may be in operation at one time.

"There are 12 senior exhibitions to carry pupils from district high schools to the Adelaide high school. Eight carry free instruction for two years and £40 per annum, four carry free instruction for two years and £20 per annum. Boys who obtain senior exhibitions are afforded an opportunity of competing for government bursaries, tenable at the university. There are 12 of these government bursaries, entitling holders to free tuition for four years and an allowance of £40 per annum if living away from home and £20 per annum if living at home. The holders of these bursaries may take up any branch of study, leading to degrees in arts, science, law, agriculture, or the diploma of the school of mines.

OUTPUT OF COAL PROVES RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The annual general report of the chief inspector of mines which has just been issued, shows that 1,096,238 persons were employed in or about the mines of the United Kingdom in 1911. Of these 1,067,213 were employed at the 3,325 mines under the coal mines act and 29,025 at the 652 mines under the metaliferous mines act, increases of 17,806 and 349 persons respectively when compared with 1910.

The total output of coal was 271,891,899 tons, an increase of 7,458,871 tons as compared with the previous year, and the greatest output yet recorded. Moreover, every district increased its output. The total output of iron ore was 15,519,424 tons, and of other minerals 3,222,950 tons.

SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The scheme of competition for the scholarship in architecture at the British school at Rome offered by the commissioners for the exhibition of 1881 has just been published. The scholarship will be of the value of £200 per annum and will be ordinarily tenable for three years, and the competitions will be conducted by the faculty of architecture of the British school at Rome.

The candidates must be British subjects. The last date on which designs for the open qualifying examination can be received will be Jan. 20, and the date of the first competition will be March 15 to May 15, 1913.

INCREASING THRIFT OF SWISS PEOPLE IS SHOWN BY INQUIRY

(Special to the Monitor)

BASLE, Switz.—The Swiss government have lately published the results of an inquiry it has been making for some time past into the savings and means of thrift of the Swiss people.

"The savings banks of the country were called upon to supply the information required. Seven banks out of a total of 1054 declined to comply with the government's request, but the remainder all sent in full particulars of their work. The results are satisfactory, and show that thrift is very much on the increase.

Between 1897 and 1908 the average sum in savings banks per head of the Swiss population rose from 309 to 448 francs. Switzerland, viewed from the standpoint of the savings banks, is the thriftiest nation in the world. She is followed closely by Denmark, next by Germany, then by Austria, Hungary, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Norway, the United States, Austria, Sweden, Hungary, France, Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Russia in ever-declining order.

Switzerland has no postoffice savings bank and no penny savings bank, and it is doubtful whether life insurance is as common in Switzerland as in England. It will be seen, therefore, that the figures arrived at through the Savings Bank of Switzerland may not give an accurate idea of the standing of other countries, as regards thrift, in comparison to Switzerland. The Swiss government being exceedingly anxious to promote thrift in every possible way are looking into the system of the postoffice savings banks of England.

KHEDIVE CAUTIONS AGAINST POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—An important speech was made by the Khedive at a reception held lately in Alexandria. He declared that when, as a young man, he ascended the throne he strove zealously to act in concert with experienced statesmen who had the welfare of Egypt at heart. "He was not therefore likely now to neglect public affairs. Politics he declared are not the business of students, it is important that they should understand this. Every one, including the extremists must work together for their country's good.

PRINCE KATSURA'S NEW POST HAS BEEN CAUSE OF SURMISES

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The appointment of Prince Katsura as grand chamberlain and keeper of the great seal has caused quite a sensation, seeing that the office is the highest position at court. At the same time it is quite possible that the bestowal of this honor is a quiet way of putting the prince upon the shelf, for it will have the effect of completely removing him from active politics. On the other hand it is possible that it may mean a strengthening of bureaucratic and militarist influences by placing the prince in the closest touch with the ruler and enabling him to bring direct pressure to bear upon affairs of state. On the whole there seems more reason to take the former view; but future events alone can show which surmise is correct.

GARDEN SUBURB PAGEANT CALLED MERRIER ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The chief feature of the annual copartnership festival, which is to take place at the Breamtham Garden Suburb, Ealing, will be a pageant entitled "Merrier England." It has been organized by Mr. Murray, and will illustrate industrial life in English villages two or three centuries ago, the industrial system which the nineteenth century has produced, and the copartnership ideal of the future. There will be present at the festival 150 German town-planners, who are touring England in order to learn what has been done in the way of garden cities.

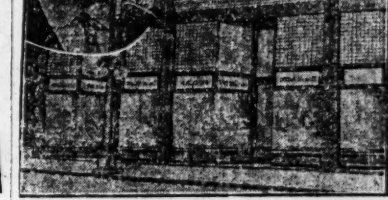
The Breamtham Garden Suburb was the first of its kind in existence. In the year 1901 copartnership in housing began in Ealing, and the suburb has now nearly 2000 inhabitants. It is estimated that when completed 700 houses will have been erected at a cost of £270,000.

ITALIAN NAVY BILL READY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—It is stated in the Italian press that the authorities at the ministry of marine have completed the draft of the new navy bill to be presented to the chamber at the opening of the session. An important provision of the new bill is the formation of a squadron of the old warships of the present fleet for special duty on the coast of Libya. The new battle squadron will thus be maintained entirely for the defense of the Italian coast.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO OWN A STORE LIKE THIS?



Wouldn't you like to be proprietor of a money making business? Once I was just a struggling candy maker. The profits from Crispettes, the new, delicious popcorn confection built this big business for me. The very same proposition that made me, should make a hatch yourself. Long winter months ahead, don't slave them away for someone else. Start in the Crispette Business for yourself. Build a business of your own as I did. Get window—a small store—a cozy nook where the rent is low. Keep all the profits. I'll teach you the Crispette Business—tell you how to succeed—show you how to make Crispettes by my special secret formula. I'll do it right here in Springfield—personally or by mail.

COME TO SEE ME AT MY EXPENSE, IF YOU BUY

Don't say you're coming. Just drop in quietly. Call on any banker or merchant. Ask them about long—about my store—my Crispette business. Ask them if what I say isn't the truth—right from the shoulder. Look into my reputation. See if folks think I'll give you a square deal. Then come and see my store—see that it's just like the picture. See the machine. See Crispettes made—make a hatch yourself. Learn the business. Get my pointers on how to succeed. Up to a distance of 300 miles I'll pay all your traveling expenses, if you buy a machine. You'll see—know—learn everything. It's simple—easy. Won't take you a day. I'll go glad to see you—glad to show you the store and have a good talk with you. You'll go home ready to make more money than you ever made in your life.

EVERY NICKEL YOU TAKE IN NETS YOU ALMOST FOUR CENTS PROFIT.

Think of it! Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces. It's one business in a hundred. Everybody likes Crispettes—children—parents—old folks. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes. It's a great business. I found it so—so should you. Send for my big free book "How to make money in the Crispette Business"—48 pages illustrated—complete information and story of how I built my business. Read it and then come to Springfield.

W. Z. LONG, 624 High St., Springfield, O.

Send for Free Book

This is the Money Making Machine.

This is a recent picture of the man who made \$1500 in one month with a Long Crispette Machine, in a store window.

NEW BUSHMEN'S PAINTINGS FOUND IN THE MATOPOS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent number of the Geographical Journal R. N. Hall gives an interesting preliminary account of his discovery of additional Bushman paintings in the Matopos.

Hitherto only six caves with paintings were known, including the "world's view" cave. The paintings in the majority of the 30 newly discovered caves excel the world's view paintings, superiority being shown in the number of objects portrayed, in their variety, in their size as heroic pictures, in the number of different colors introduced in depicting one object, in the higher conception and greater freedom and skill, and more artistic taste.

Elephants, giraffes, rhinoceros, lions, antelopes and snakes appear in heroic size, true to form, habit and movement. Baboons are seen walking, climbing, jumping from bough to bough and drinking. Buck and storks are also portrayed in more than one color. Of trees there are baobabs, umbrellas, trees, palms, treeferns, euphorbias, Kafir oranges, aloes, wind-blown trees, and monkey ropes. The human form is gracefully depicted in a great variety of attitudes. A special feature of the new discoveries is the number of representations of the Victoria falls. But the author describes as the gem of his discoveries three carved snakes, one of which is six feet long, the other three feet, and all showing a combination of painting and sculpture, and thus leaving no doubt that the Bushman sculptor and painter were associated.

PROGRESS SOUGHT BY BELGIAN KING

(Special to the Monitor)

ANTWERP, Belgium—At a reception held at the chamber of commerce the king, in responding to a speech by the president of the chamber said that, in view of the opening of the Congo to free trade, it behooved Belgium to show, by the inauguration of fresh and powerful enterprises, that it continued equal to its great mission.

The Belgians, he declared, have a right to be proud of what has been accomplished, and of their country's program of advanced civilization and economic enterprise.

At the conclusion of the reception King Albert paid a visit to the foreign warships anchored in the harbor, and was received on board the cruiser Gloucester by the British consul general of Antwerp, Sir Cecil Herstlet. With these proceedings the royal visit came to a close and the King and Queen left Antwerp the same evening.

BULGARIAN PROGRESS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—In reply to the congratulatory speech of Dr. Daneff, president of the chamber, on the occasion of the Timovo celebrations, King Ferdinand said that the greater part of the progress of Bulgaria was due to the ability of the Bulgarian people and their national genius. Many promotions in all ranks of the army marked the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of the King's reign.

REPORT ON COTTON GROWING IN AFRICA TELLS OF PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Lancashire—The council of the British Cotton Growing Association held its one hundred and second meeting in Manchester recently. J. E. Newton in the absence of the Earl of Derby presided.

The association's manager, who had recently made a tour in the neighborhood of Oshogbo reported good prospects for the next season. In Lagos the purchase of cotton to date amounted to 8643 bales, an increase on the two preceding years. In northern Nigeria the resident of the Florin Province was arranging for the planting of 15,000 acres of cotton for the coming season. The purchases in Nigeria up to date amounted to 2235 bales.

With reference to Uganda it had been announced that the British government had arranged to lend half a million sterling to the British East African and Uganda protectorates. A portion of this money would doubtless be used in the construction of roads which would be a great stimulant to the cotton growing.

A letter from Sir William H. Manning, the governor of Nyasaland, was read. The contents were descriptive of the general prospects of the cotton crop on the plantations owned by Europeans. In the highlands prospects were described as excellent, but at present in the lowlands the outlook was not promising. It was also reported that arrangements had been completed for the construction of the railway extension from Port Herald to Beira. This would be of inestimable advantage to the Nyasaland cotton growing, as up to the present the crop is often held up for the best part of a year owing to the shallowness of the Shire river.

HISTORIC CHURCH LOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—As a result of the excavations at the Basilica church at Pontida remains have been found of the old historic church of Pontida where the conspirators met to take the oath against Frederick Barbarossa. This discovery settles the much disputed question of the actual site of the ancient building, which was destroyed in 1375 by Bernabo Visconti, whose daughter Donina was the wife of the famous condottiere Sir John de Hawkwood.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours
Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tour, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tour, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA
Auricular Plates 330
Records 816
Opens Daily 10 AM

Tomorrow you can get the Nationalist side of the Irish Home Rule Situation by reading the MONITOR'S special handling of that phase of this engrossing and important subject. This article will tell you the facts and adequately cover the essentials.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—

YOUNG MAN (21), good education, desires position with fair pay about \$70 per month; references: R. BLAINE WEAVER, 16 LACE, P. O. Box 29, White River Jet., Vermont.

YOUNG MAN (23), good education and appearance, desires position as traveling salesman, willing to travel all over United States and learn business, ROBERT B. MURRELL, room 228, 60 Congress st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMPANIST—Expert pianist wishes position with orchestra or soloist. ALICE MISS, 100 Cambridge st., suite 3, Boston Tel. B. 5206-R.

ASSISTANT—Neat, experienced colored girl wants place as office girl or morning work; references: JAMES H. HUGHES, BERNICE LAWRENCE, 384 Northampton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Neat, experienced colored girl wants place as office girl or morning work, or as chambermaid; go home nights; references: J. CUMBER, Northampton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Neat, experienced colored girl wants position as office girl or morning work, or as chambermaid; go home nights; EDNA GALLIMORE, 384 Northampton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Elderly lady accustomed to housekeeping desires opportunity to do light household duties in reference to her own home with or without compensation. Address: MRS. LEZLIE BRILL, 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and general office work (17), single, married, references: SHERWOOD W. MENTON No. 747 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 35 Kneeland st., Boston Tel. 2-3 Kneeland st., Boston Tel. Oxford 2609.

ASSISTANTS Colored man and woman, cook, maid outside work; temperate, references: JAMES SHAW, 100 W. Canton st., Boston.

ASSISTANT Colored girl wishes position to do plain sewing or light housework; R. A. DAVIS, 636 Shawmut av., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Neat colored girl wishes position to do plain sewing or light housework; G. THIGHE, 484 Kingside av., Norcross, Ga.

ATTENDING, willing and obliging wishes position to care for elderly ladies; references: MISS LOUISE FRENCH, 114 Blatchford av., New Haven, Conn.

ATTENDING—Middle-aged young woman desires position; cheerful disposition; willing to assist in light household duties; references: SAIGENT, R. F. D. 2, Westford, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant to person needing care; woman, 40 years old, references: SHERWOOD W. BUTLER, 29 Gainsboro st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Experienced attendant to sick people, day or night, references: MRS. W. TOMPkins, 42 Falmonth st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Young woman, by reference Scotch lady (35); many years' experience with best titled families in Scotland; references: MISS LOUISE FRENCH, extensively; desires home-like situation; references: MRS. FANNY NORRIS, 72 Summer, Boston.

ATTENDANT wishes position with elderly lady or as housekeeper in small ad.; will do any kind of sewing; Boston paid advertisement; references: MISS ANNIE M. CRANE, 27 E. Brookline, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, with some knowledge shorthand and typewriting, age 26, single residence Holden, 314; will go anywhere; references: MISS LOUISE FRENCH, PRICE (service free to all), 35 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge of books and office; good practical business experience; references: WALTER, 100 W. Canton st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—Young woman, 22 years old, references: MISS ANNIE M. CRANE, 27 E. Brookline, Boston; \$12; good references, Miss Tom. No. 750 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 35 Kneeland st., Boston Tel. Oxford 2609.

CHAMBERMAID—Position wanted as chambermaid by middle-aged Swedish woman, references: EMILIA ERICSSON, 12 Oakland av., Everett, Mass.

CLERICAL—Young woman wants position as bookkeeper, or as typewriter operator; C. E. PRESBY, 33 Linden av., Malden.

CLERICAL—Miss Mary (18) desires position, light office work with opportunity for advancement; good education Miss ELIZABETH MONNETTE, 3 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERICAL—Young lady (22) desires clerical position in office; understands shorthand and typewriting; references: notes if necessary; no objection to simple town; MISS MAE E. CORBETT, 14 Walnut st., Boston.

CLERICAL POSITION desired by your lady, age 22, residence Boston; good at dictation, shorthand and typewriting; typewriting; will go to small town; 758 State Free Emp. Office, 35 Kneeland st., Boston Tel. Ox. 2960.

CLERK—Protestant woman who has had extensive experience as typewriter operator or office assistant (without stenography) MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Boston.

COMPANION—Young American woman wishes position to care for children and attend to household duties; references: best references. DOROTHY WHALL, Cohasset, Mass.

COMPANION—Young lady; young man having no family ties desires position, MISS BESSIE BRAYTON, 6 Darling st., Boston.

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young woman, references: Florence st., Malden, Mass. Phone 1561-B, Malden.

COMPANION—Young lady wishes position; companion; sews and embroideries; best references: H. L. FISHER, 100 W. Canton st., Boston.

COMPANION—Middle-aged lady wishes position as companion or managing housekeeper; elderly lady preferred; best references: MISS ALICE, 100 W. Canton st., Bangor, Me.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman, 35 years old, references: is attendant, MISS LIZZIE H. BROWN, 11 Mansfield st., Allston, Mass.

COMPANION—Woman wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by a Protestant woman, MISS A. COOPER, 108 Winthrop st., Boston.

COMPANION—Position wanted as housekeeper or companion by refined, educated, gentlewoman, experienced and competent references: SCHMIDHEINI, 34 Rutland sq., Boston.

COMPANIONABLE, trustworthy lady would do light duties for board, wardrobe and very little compensation; Can't leave home; references: MISS CARRIE BLAKE, Cambridge, P. O. Station A, Central sq., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—Middle-aged lady, of respectable position, references: MISS L. L. JOYNER, 14 Windsor st., Worcester.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, experienced American woman desires position as companion or attendant; elderly lady; no light housework; MISS L. L. BROWN, 10 Mansfield st., Allston, Mass.

COMPANION—Refined woman, educated, desiring job for home in Hartford, Conn. service about \$100 per month; references: Philadelphia housekeeper; boarding house experience; references: DAVIS, 376 Warren st., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOK—Position as cook by middle-aged Protestant woman in a school or institution; references: MISS LUCILLE WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK-Colored woman wishes position as cook or do general housework. CHARLOTTE FETTERMAN, 274 Main st., Malden, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND MAID-Mother and daughter desire positions with small adult family or business people; low wages; Mrs. P. GILLET, 54 S. Russell st., West End, Boston.

CORSET OR SKIRT FITTER (50), with good references; residence Weymouth, Mass. No. 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

DISHWASHING-Young married woman wants work; half or full time. A. WILSON, 24 Oak st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes position, Mrs. H. WOOD, 47 Massachusetts, Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. E. SMITH, 20 St. Germain, Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates. MISS HELEN ARTHUR, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Capable woman wishes employment cleaning apartments or doing general housework. Mrs. J. WATSON, Suite 5, Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman desires work mornings. MISS LILLIS, Suite 2, 200 Franklin, Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Capable woman with good references wants employment of any kind by the day in reference families. Address by letter only. Mrs. MARGARET O'NEIL, Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Wanted by the day washing, ironing, cleaning or opening homes; or will take laundry work to do at home. C. ALLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston.

GOVERNESS-Young lady wishes position as governess to young children or as companion to elderly person. References exchanged. RACHEL THAYER, Washington st., North End, Boston.

GOVERNESS or companion-Young woman wishes position; capable of teaching all branches in primary or grammar grades; bookkeeping and embroidery. FINA H. TARBELL, East Pepperell, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wants position as answer telephone, take care of children, or light duties after school hours. Please write. BEATRICE ENGLISH, 40 Pleasant st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-American Protestant woman, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper in small family or as companion, or care of children; references. MISS ANNIE M. HEATH, 10 Edson st., Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER-Thoroughly reliable Protestant middle-aged woman wants position as housekeeper in reference families. WELCH, 150 Chandler st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as housekeeper for elderly people or person needing assistance; experienced; domestic attendant; American Protestant. Mrs. J. D. HAMILTON, 55 Highland st., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman of middle age and of long experience in own home wishes position to take charge of home for one or two persons; no objection to oversight of child (young). Address Mrs. A. NICHOLS, 123 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable, refined woman with girl wants position as working housekeeper. Mrs. NELLIE HOWE, 197 Warren st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced and reliable woman wants position in furnished room house by Oct. 1; reference. Mrs. PEARL DALE, 73 Grove st., Revere, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant lady as housekeeper in small family or as companion; good plain cook; is also experienced seamstress and will do general housework. Call or write. Mrs. C. MacLEOD, 46 Norfolk st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reformed, reliable Protestant woman, middle-aged, wishes position as housekeeper in small family or as companion; good plain cook and neat housekeeper; or care of elderly person or persons; economical. Mrs. E. L. SMITH, 23 Milford st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPING or general work wanted in private family by woman with girl (9); best references. Mrs. MARY TOMKINS, 12 Taber st., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young woman wants position in small family. ETHEL HARRIS, 51 Corning st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable woman with 4-year-old boy seeks working housekeeper's place to elderly couple or business people; well recommended. ELIZABETH HICKY, Templeton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman desires to take full charge for small business family; educated; refined; trustworthy; 33 week; write only for interview. ANNIE AITHEON, 54 Pineknob, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position for one person; or will do family sewing, mending, etc.; highest salary. Mrs. C. FAY, 115 School st., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEWORK wanted by German Protestant in family two; trustworthy; reliable. A. BRINCKMAN, General Delivery, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman, reliable, wishes position in family of 3; Protestant family of not over two; state wages. MINNIE N. EMERSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 62, Andover, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Neat colored woman desires work at home, especially fancy ironing, 7 years' experience. CHARLES TOPIER, 20 Dunstable, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Reliable colored woman wishes position as laundress in private family; can furnish references. ELIZABETH GIPSON, 3 McLean st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home; outdoor drying; references. Mrs. ISABELLA HOPKINS, 50 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-First-class, wishes employment at home or out by the day; high grade families; is experienced and trustworthy; excellent references. Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, 12 Taber st., Brookline, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Would like laundry to do at home; lady in charge; references. VIRGINIA BROCK, General Delivery, Allston, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Capable woman desires employment at home; small family or bundle work; references. Mrs. E. POWELL, Shawmut, Boston.

LIGHT OFFICE WORK, cashier and salesgirl (18), single, residence Charlestown, No. 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MAID-Young colored woman wishes position as maid in dentist's office or hair dressing parlor; or will do general work by the day. MABEL GUIDS, 192 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID-Colored girl wishes employment as chambermaid, or to do general work by the day. MABEL GUIDS, 192 Northampton st., Boston.

MAID-Capable general maid or working housekeeper wants position in small adult family; good cook; neat and reliable; good wages. MISS MARGARET HARRINGTON, 204 Dorchester Center, Mass.

MUSIC-Young woman wishes to do solo work in growing church; willing to do any reasonable salary; anywhere. Address G. VICKERS, care Miss Campbell, 20 Hyde Park av., Forest Hills, N. Y.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MATRON wants position, or in check work on extensive farm; help children in winter with their studies. M. THIELMANN, 110 W. 29th st., New York City.

OFFICE WORK or writing of any kind (21), single, residence Charlestown, 88 W. Main st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PIANIST or lacquerer, age 25, married, residence Dorchester, 810-812, Mention No. 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PROTESTANT woman, with refined taste, wishes position in dental office or other office work, clerical, etc.; no stenographic experience. MISS ANNIE SHEPARD, Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS (French) desires position, resident of Roxbury, plain, sewing, mending, M. L. L. FRANCE, 30 Isabella st., suite 1, Boston.

SECRETARY-Young lady having long experience in office position, is competent to handle detail and good penman. MISS GEORGIA SHEPARD, 1027 Franklin st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant (45), single, residence city, 810-812, Mention No. 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, single, residence Boston, 815, good reference and experience. Mention 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper and switchboard operator, and stenographic, Roxbury, 815, Mention 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant (18), single, residence Wakefield, 81, Mention 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STUDENT wishes position as bookkeeper, cashier, office assistant or stenographic and evenings. MISS CARRIE DE LONG, 527 Columbus st., Boston.

TUTOR-Desires position for evening work as tutor, private secretary or attendant. MISS AUGUSTA V. CARLSON, 1000 Franklin st., Boston.

TEACHER-French young lady wishes employment as instructor of children in French and music; references given. Mrs. BEATRICE J. MARIAS, 12 Isabella st., Boston.

TEACHER and pianist desires to teach children, piano, singing, and French; cultured family, Boston suburb; preferred references. MISS ELIZABETH BROWN, South Scituate, Mass.

TUTOR-Traveling companion or secretary-Position wanted by young English gentleman, competent and well educated. Address Mrs. J. D. HAMILTON, 55 Highland st., Lowell, Mass.

TUTOR-Desires position as resident tutor to children in reference family; competent to teach French, English, Latin, and Greek. P. O. Box 245, Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED-Situation in dressmaker's establishment for Protestant girl nearly 16, who has had 1 year's training in trade school; can sew well, is honest, neat and reliable. Address Mrs. C. FAY, 115 School st., Brookline, Mass.

WOMAN, educated, would teach English, languages, act as secretary or companion; references. Mrs. C. FAY, 115 School st., Brookline, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT-Wanted, young woman to assist in housework in country; small family; moderate salary; comfortable home near city. Mrs. A. FERGUSON, 201 Main st., Boston.

CLERICAL-Young ladies with high school education wanted for clerical position; good salary; references. Mrs. PERRY, DAME & CO., 142-154 E. 32nd st., New York City.

COOK-Protestant, capable, with good references; family small; good wages. Mrs. J. TAYLOR, 504 Wellesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NURSEY MAID wanted; one able to take full charge of infant. Call 11-2 o'clock daily. Mrs. J. TAYLOR, 504 Wellesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAID-Wanted, a nice, strong, capable maid; trustworthy, for the plain cooking and housework; references. Mrs. J. TAYLOR, 504 Wellesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

MAN of some education is desirous of work on extensive farm; help children in winter with their studies. M. THIELMANN, 110 W. 29th st., New York City.

MAN, temperate, industrious, wants employment of any kind in Newark or vicinity; excellent references. DR. J. H. BROWN, 17th st., East Orange, N. J.

MANAGER-Situation wanted as manager of mail novelties manufacture; 20 years' experience; thoroughly competent. Write to F. SCHNEIDER, 611 Blackburn av., Syracuse, N. Y.

MERCANTILE DESIGNER-Position wanted as mercantile designer and sketch artist in color. ARTHUR CADMUS, 435 E. 12th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PURCHASING AGENT-Careful buyer, especially well posted on printed matter, and tactful energetic manager, over 20 years' experience in various positions of responsibility, executive ability and good correspondence; salary expected \$3000. M. STONE, 26 Foxall st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVE-Ambitious young man formerly in Hungary, state, makes his home in Budapest, Hungary, wishes to act as representative for high grade American goods in Philadelphia, Pa. to include Austria and all Balkan states; has thorough knowledge of Austrian, Hungarian, and German languages and business. Address ALBERT G. SCHWARTZ, 65 E. 8th st., New York, or 430 Madison st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wishes position of teacher, residence Boston, 815, good reference and experience. Mention 777, small STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOY to handle stock room; opportunity for advancement. BURTON B. BEERS, Fulton and Clinton sts., Chicago.

CARETAKER-Wanted, man and wife to take charge of farm 12 miles back of Covington; German preferred; good home to right party. Call on WM. A. MURRAY, 132 Syracuse st., Cincinnati, 1.

DRAFTSMAN-Several experienced men; technical men preferred; apply by letter only. M. SMITH, 1805 E. 75th st., Cleveland, O.

HELPERS WANTED-Capable married couple, man gardener, wife housekeeper; references; good home, wages. W. B. FLEMING, Golf lane, Wheaton, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS PACKER wanted, experienced, permanent position for right man; state age and experience. Address LANSING STORAGE CO., Lansing, Mich.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in Michigan near Chicago; man to milk and do farm work, wife to assist with housework; prefer middle-aged couple. J. M. DAVIS, 1322 Wabash av., Chicago.

MANAGER-Wanted, experienced man to manage wholesale bakery; one who is trustworthy and not afraid of hard work; salary expected. Address Mrs. N. J. DIEMOND, 2508 Chicago av., Minneapolis, Minn.

WORKMEN wishing to locate in middle West can obtain first-class wages and steady employment in Moline, East St. Louis, or Rock Island, Ill., or Davenport or Bettendorf, Ia. For further information address: M. H. HALL, 321 Monroe st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.) AND STENOGRAPHER wanted; state full particulars, experience, etc. H. H. LABADIE, 226 N. Clinton st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER-Wanted at once, a lady, experienced, reliable, and efficient; one who has had experience only need apply. MAX ATLAS, 203 Wabash av., Decatur, Ill.

YOUNG MAN (22), Spanish, English, fluent, bookkeeper and correspondent, seeks position in an office; good references. A. DAVALOS, 301 W. 138th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (29), single, clean, intelligent, executive ability, adaptable, 9 years' varied experience, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; wishes permanent connection; not necessarily clerical; leading to responsibility. Address Mrs. J. D. HAMILTON, 55 Highland st., Lowell, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (17), wishes position with opportunity of advancement; order clerk experience. HERMAN SOLOWITZ, 448 Halsey st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSISTANT-Reformed, middle-aged American woman desires position in apartment house to take charge of small family and see; where trustworthiness would be appreciated. Mrs. J. D. HAMILTON, 55 Highland st., Lowell, Mass.

ATTENDANT, trained, wishes position to care for infant in English city; references. RUTH NORMAN, 283 East 146th st., New York.

ATTENDANT, trained, middle-aged, capable housekeeper or useful companion; highest references. HANNA HUBER, 110 2nd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable of taking charge of office, wishes position with reliable house; best credentials furnished. BEATRICE B. MARIAS, 12 Isabella st., Boston.

CARE of an apartment of house wanted in New York city or vicinity; wish to be away for the winter. Mrs. CARRIE E. FLYNN, 40 W. 40th st., New York City.

CLERICAL-Young lady wishes clerical position of operator of small exchange board. LORETTA B. REICHHARD, 125 West 98th st., New

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4930 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

EDUCATIONAL



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers. Courses—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course. Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and attractive surroundings. This school does not employ solicitors, canvassers or runners. Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Open. H. E. HINMAN, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL

Splendid Personnel

Our student body is a very fine class of young people and includes many High School graduates and college students with a remarkable percentage of young men—the class of people whose associations you desire for your son and daughter. THIS MEANS THAT the genuine, thorough-going work of Malden Commercial School is being appreciated by the best people of Greater Boston and all New England. Ask for free catalog.

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155 Pleasant, Malden, Mass.
Open Thursday Evening (New Talk Monday)

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Day Dept.—3-yr. course; tuition \$100 a year. Evening Dept.—4-yr. course; tuition \$80 a year. Registration Tuesday evenings and daily except Thursday and Saturday.
GLEASON L. ARCHER, LL. B., Dean, 508 Tremont Temple, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

HIGHLAND STATION
RESIDENCE with GARAGE for sale or rent; 10 rooms, bath, laundry, all improvements. GEO. B. ROBERTSON, Oxford Rubber Co., Tel. Cambridge 233.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON
FRUIT LAND in tracts to suit, raw or planted, some in bearing; 30 minutes from city; good schools; improvements varied; terms, but cash takes discount. W. H. CLINE, 2 J. J. Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—SEATTLE
WATERFRONT HOME SITES with uninterrupted view of the Sound, electric, water and rail transportation. For price and description see R. COOPER WILLIS, 713 New York Block Seattle, Wash.

FARM LANDS—ILLINOIS
ILLINOIS FARM for sale; 280 acres well equipped; \$135 acre. For particulars address PHILLIP, 942 E. 42d St., Chicago.

FINANCIAL
OREGON first mortgage loans net investment 7% and 8%. Perfect security. L. G. ENGLISH, 433 Attorney, 610-12 McKay Bldg., Portland, Ore.

INSURANCE
THE
D. H. Goldsmith
Company
"DEPENDABLE INSURANCE"
510 Citizens Bldg.,
Cleveland, O. Both Phones.

APARTMENTS TO LET
LADY to share an apartment in Back Bay with business woman. W. 41, Monitor office.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK
FUR. APT., 5 or 6 rms., west side, by responsible people, both of cars guaranteed. OLIVER W. POE, Apt. 51, 404 W. 115th St.

APARTMENTS—SEATTLE
THE YONKERS, 1722 East Thomas St.—2 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

FOR SALE
APPLES
I am now taking orders for Baldwin Apples to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed and free from worms and other blemishes. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.75 per bushel box. HERBERT A. THAYER, Fruit Acres, Harvard, Mass.

FOR SALE—Acetylene generator (capacity 1000 cubic feet) with full equipment; suitable for town or rural residential district; also 2000 feet wrought iron pipe (24 inch) all in good condition. Address ACETYLENE GENERATOR, Lock Box 175, Berryville, Va.

FOR SALE—Harvard mechanical dental chair with fountain, cuspidor and dental chair attached. DR. F. H. LUTWYCHE, 4220 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK
2500 good Angora Goats. FREE RANGE. Address BERT HALL, Box 17, Humboldt, Arizona.

ROOMS
HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, Suite 2—Newly furnished rooms; business people preferred. Tel. B. E. 4618-W.

WEST NEWTON ST., 263, Suite 1, cor. Huntington ave.—Square room, pleasantly situated, all conveniences, \$3.50.

WORCESTER ST., 63
Nicely furnished square room, one flight, h. w. heat, bath floor, telephone.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
LARGE and small furnished rooms, all conveniences, 3 minutes from 137th St. subway. 614 W. 138th St.

ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA
N. 12TH ST., 204—Two handsomely furnished, complete for housekeeping; large sitting rm. Tel. Diamond 3512-A; rates reasonable.

BOARD & ROOMS—PENNSYLVANIA
MERION, Pa.—Large rooms, excellent table, private family, pleasant surroundings. Address Box 43, Merion, Pa.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—615 Monroe ave., Chicago, Ill., 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2 porches, beautiful large outside rooms; trans. unexcelled; reasonable rent. For further information phone Midway 888.

Two furnished outside rooms, large and small, north side, near lake; splendid trans. heat, private family, rent reasonable. 810 Buckingham place, Flat A. DESIRABLE, well fur. front room; modern apt.; private family. 4438 Oakwood ave., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. Drexel 3992.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO
LADY desires board and room with small private family; S. S. one block to surface. Address B-7, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS
YOUNG WOMEN—ATTENTION
Young women coming to Boston to work or study will do well to consult the Franklin Square House before placing themselves for the winter. Safe, comfortable, warm, ample liberty and prices reasonable—many social advantages. For information write MISS CASTYNE CASWELL, Supt., or call at the House any time, 11 E. Newton St., Boston.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING
DRESSMAKING—LONDON
DRESS AGENCY—Model costumes, etc.; bargains; superior cut garments; purchased; special prices. 147A Park Mansions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

TEXAS DAM WORK TO BEGIN
PECOS, Tex.—Work is to actually start on the building of the giant dam for the Consolidated Mutual Reservoir, Irrigation & Canal Company at Grand Falls in October, according to President M. T. Eudaly of Grandfalls, who visited this city recently in connection with the big project, the estimated completed cost of which is about \$400,000.

GREENLAND IS CROSSED
NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun says that Greenland has been crossed from west to east by the Swiss expedition under Dr. de Quervain, joint director of the Swiss Central Meteorological Institute, who is now at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland.

DENTISTS ELECT PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON—Dr. Frank O. Hetrick of Ottawa, Kan., has been elected president of the National Dental Association, which will meet in Kansas City July 8 of next year.

JONES AND HENSHAW KEEP TITLE
PROVIDENCE—In a four-set match on the Agawam Hunt courts Thursday J. D. E. Jones and Stanley Henshaw, Providence, and Agawam Hunt, again won the Rhode Island state tennis championship in doubles, defeating Sydney L. Beals and Henry R. Scott of the Longwood Cricket Club, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. This gives Jones and Henshaw permanent possession of silver loving cups. The champions' consistent team work, lobbing, steadiness and speed at the net were the main features.

CORVALLIS, Ore.—According to a statement given out by Oregon Agricultural College, the number of students who earned their expenses at the college last year was 235; those who earned half their expenses, 180; and those who earned some part of the money for their college course, 243.

CLINTON
A warrant for a special town meeting Sept. 20 has been signed by the selectmen. Appropriations amounting to \$10,000 will be asked.

WHITMAN
Rally Sunday will be observed at the Congregational church Oct. 6.
The First Baptist church is being repaired.

WAKEFIELD
The senior class of the high school elected George W. Killorin president and Miss Elsie Doleman vice-president.

ROCKLAND
Past Grand Master Alvin A. Totman of Standish lodge, I. O. O. F., has been

WYOMING
These officers of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Relief Association have been elected: President, H. R. Bennett; vice-president, Grant W. Corwin; secretary, C. W. Glynn; treasurer, Robert N. Wallis.

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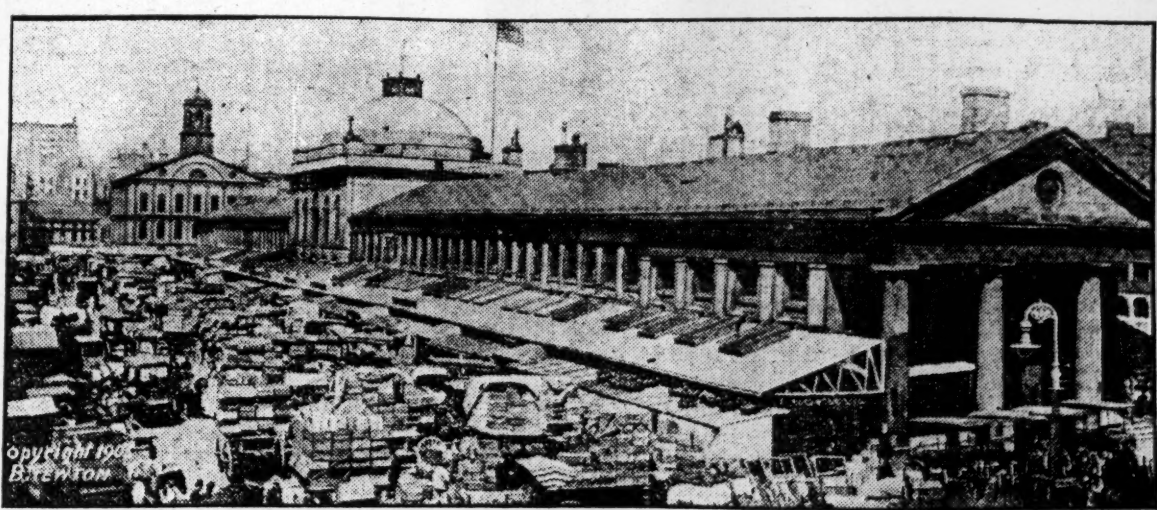
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
Special for the remainder of the week:
Manufacturers' Seconds, Chocolates 25c
from 25c to 60c, 2 lbs. for \$1.00. Boxes
Fancy boxes at one-half price. Boxes
slightly soiled. Chocolates O. K.
Special Peppermints 25c
Molasses or Peanut Butter 25c
Chips 17c
Old Fashioned Chocolates, worth 25c
for 17c
Our Sunday special, regular 60c
Saturday Special, best 39c
Best Granulated Sugar to Purchasers
of 25c or over at 1b. 5c
Every Day Special, assorted chocolates 23c
81 PORTLAND STREET

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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to ambitious, energetic men with small capital in each state; secure general agents for the sale of the highest grade hollow hand vacuum carpet cleaner on the market; easy seller; representative may reasonably expect to clear \$1000.00 up per month; state right free to man big enough to handle it. Write today for particulars and territory you can handle. YAXLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 32 N. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

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People and money needed to develop this wonderful country. I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSON, Lipton Sask.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILE sacrifice sale—Pierce Arrow limousine, Pierce Arrow touring car, Packard, Stevens, Duryea, Pope Hartford, Hudson, Moon, 1912 Newbury St., Boston.

STODDARD-DAYTON, 7 pass. touring car, excellent condition, always operated by experienced chauffeur; price \$800. A. C. FRENCH, Tel. OX 2203, Tr. 1384-W.

MOTOR CYCLES

MOTORCYCLE FOR SALE—1911 Yale 4 h. p. Bosch magneto, fine condition, also tachometer, speedometer, headlight and Presto tank, cheap. R. S. HARVEY, 5013 Baum St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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tells about over 300,000 protected positions in United States service. More than 40,000 vacancies every day. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, permanent employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet C. 723. No obligation. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

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AGENTS WANTED either sea, sell quick selling household necessity. Net 100% profit. Build big-paying business by devoting all or spare time. Be your own boss—start now. Write for particulars and free sample. Dept. 1013, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED
For a quick, easy-to-sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents. This is a strictly bona fide proposition. M. J. CALLAHAN & CO., 206 N. 2d Street, Champaign, Ill.

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AN ENTERPRISING SPECIALTY COMPANY wants agency for a salable article that is a necessity in conjunction with a line that sells readily to hotels, clubs and institutions. FALLON & CO., 913 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PRICE CHANGES WITHOUT MUCH SIGNIFICANCE

Traders Hesitate to Commit Themselves on Long Side and Occasional Buying Is for Short Account

LONDON IS FIRM

Trading on the New York exchange this morning was quiet and without much feature. The only influence discussed as having much bearing is the money situation and this is considered one of growing importance. Traders hesitate to commit themselves on the long side of the account for fear of a money squeeze later on. The occasional buying is thought to be more largely for the short interest. Mexican Petroleum had a good advance during the first half hour.

Wolverine sold ex-dividend of \$5 at \$5 on the local exchange at the opening as compared with last night's closing price of \$5. Then it dropped a couple of points. United Fruit opened ex-dividend of \$2 at 183, compared with 183 last night. Old Colony Mining, Mayflower, Indiana and Pond Creek Coal were in better demand.

Business on the exchanges was extremely quiet throughout the first half of today's session. There was moderate trading in Southern Railway preferred. After opening up 1/4 at 81 1/2, it advanced a point. Sears Roebuck opened up 1/4 at 209 1/2, and dropped a point below last night's closing before midday.

Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 82 1/2, and advanced more than a point further. Louisville & Nashville, American Beet Sugar and General Electric had moderate gains.

Wolverine on the local exchange dropped to 70 during the early sales, recovering part of the loss before midday. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 47 1/2, and advanced more than a point. United Fruit dropped a point below the opening to 182. Mayflower opened up 1/2 at 13 and went to 14. Old Colony Mining opened up 1/4 at 8 1/2 and rose to 10 during the forenoon.

Prices showed a tendency to harden slightly in the afternoon. Price changes, however, were unimportant in both New York and Boston.

LONDON—The securities markets were inclined to hesitation in the late dealings. Consols held firm, but home rails turned spotty. After a spurt Metropolitan's showed the best prices.

There was a resumption of buoyancy in Peruvians on rumors that French banks would undertake corporate reorganization. Mines and oils moved sluggishly.

American railway shares with the exception of Southern Railway were slow. Paris bourse closed heavy. Berlin boerse closed firm.

SPRINGFIELD TO SELL BONDS

City Treasurer Tift of Springfield in the latter part of next month will sell \$25,000 4 per cent municipal building loan bonds, to be dated Nov. 1, 1912, and maturing serially in 40 years—\$14,000 a year for the first five years and \$13,000 for the succeeding years.

This will be the largest sale of bonds by a Massachusetts city for some months, and the results should be fairly indicative of the state of the tax exempt market. The previous large sale of bonds by Springfield was in October last, when \$320,000 4s. were sold on a basis of 3.512 per cent and \$200,000 4s. on a basis of 3.514 per cent. Eleven Boston bond houses participated in the bidding. Within a week New Bedford sold \$173,000 4s. at 101.16 and Cambridge \$256,200 (\$103,200 3 1/2s. and \$153,000 4s.) bonds at 100.033, which have been the two most notable developments recently in the municipal bond market.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Today fair; tomorrow unsettled, probably with showers; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair today; tomorrow unsettled, probably followed by showers; light variable winds. The southern disturbance that has persisted for several days on the east coast has increased in intensity in the last 24 hours and is now central near Pensacola, Fla. Another disturbance central over the upper Mississippi valley has produced local showers from Oklahoma northward to the lake region. An area of high pressure central over the middle Atlantic coast is producing pleasant weather with moderate temperatures from the northeastward to Maine.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 68; 7 p. m. 70
Average temperature yesterday, 61.7-74.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 60; Portland, Me. 68
Buffalo 60; Albany 68
Nantucket 60; Chicago 68
Philadelphia 60; Des Moines 68
Jacksonville 60; St. Louis 68
San Francisco 60; Kansas City 68

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:22; sets 6:40
Sun sets 5:58; 12:22 a. m.; 12:48 p. m.
Length of day, 12:30

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	86 1/2	86 3/4	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am Ag Chem	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am B & F Co pf.	148 1/2	149 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/2
Am Bee Sugar	74 1/2	75 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
Am Can	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Am Can pf.	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4	119 1/2
Am Car Foundry	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
Am L & L pf.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Am Motor Co.	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
Am Loco	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/2
Am Smelting	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/2
Am T & T	143 1/2	144 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/2
Am T & T pf.	143 1/2	144 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 1/2
Beth Steel	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/2
B R T	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/2
Ca Pacific	273 1/2	274 1/4	273 1/4	273 1/2
Central Leather	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Chas & Ohio	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2
Chl & Gt West	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Chl M & St P	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 1/2
Chl Motor Co.	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
Col Fuel	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	144 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/2
D S S & A pf.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Erie	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Gen Electric	180 1/2	181 1/4	180 1/4	180 1/2
Gen Motor Co.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
Goodrich Co.	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2
Goodrich Co pf.	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/4	137 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
Harvester	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/4	124 1/2
Inter-Met	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Int Marine	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Int Marine pf.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
Kan & Tex.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Lehigh Valley	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/4	167 1/2
Loose-Wiles B Co.	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 1/2
L & N	161 1/2	161 3/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
May Company	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
May Company pf.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
M T P & S Co.	149 1/2	149 3/4	149 1/4	149 1/2
Mex Petroleum Co.	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
N M & M	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Nat Enameling	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Nevada Cons.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Nat Lead	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
N Y N H & H	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 1/2
Northern Am.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/2
Omaha	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/4	126 1/2
Pacific T & T pf.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 1/2
Pittsburgh	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/4	113 1/2
P C C & St L	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 1/2
Pressed Tire Car	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Pub Serv Corp	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4	119 1/2
Reading	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Repub Steel	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Rock Island	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Seaboard A L	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/2
Seaboard P	209 1/2	209 3/4	209 1/4	209 1/2
Southern Ry	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
St L & N Western	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
St L & N Western pf.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2
St L & N Western pf.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
St L & N Western pf.	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Studebaker	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Tennessee Copper	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Third Ave	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
T & L & W pf.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Twain City R T	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Union Bag & Cart	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Union Pacific	168 1/2	168 3/4	168 1/4	168 1/2
United Dry Goods	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/2
U S Rubber	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
U S Steel	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
U S Steel Chem.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
U S Steel Chem. pf.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Westinghouse	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
W & L E	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
W & L E 2d pf.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Woodworth	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Woolworth pf.	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Arizona Michigan	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Bingham Mines	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Butte Central	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Butte Rand	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Catavases	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Chief	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Cortez	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2
Eagle Bluebell	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Goldfield Consolidated	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Houghton	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Krugger	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Lafayette	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
La Ros	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lion Hill	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/2
Loose-Wiles	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2
Ohio Copper	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Ohio Copper pf.	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Oneco	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Rhode Island Coal	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Southern Pacific	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2
United Verde extension	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
Yukon	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance
Consols money	74 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	107 1/2
St. Paul	109 1/2
Erie	35 1/2
Illinois Central	123 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	167 1/2
New York Central	123 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2
Reading	107 1/2
Southern Pacific	118 1/2
Union Pacific	168 1/2
United States Steel	113 1/2
Woolworth pf.	114 1/2

LONDON METAL CLOSING

	Spot	Future
3d; futures 279 3/4	279 3/4	279 3/4
Sales—Spot 500; futures 600 tons	500	600
5s; futures up 5s. Best selected copper	283 1/2	283 1/2
firm spot 224 1/2; up 21 1/2; futures	224 1/2	224 1/2
6222; up 1 1/2; Spanish pig lead down	6222	6222
5s; at 222 1/2; spelter unchanged at	222 1/2	222 1/2
227; Cleveland warrants up 6d. at	227	227
66s. 6d.	66s. 6d.	66s. 6d.

PLEASED WITH ORIENT PLANS

KANSAS CITY—Receivers of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient look with favor on plans of New York protective committee in asking for deposit of \$1,788,000 outstanding bonds of Kansas City, Outer Belt & Elevated railway with United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York. Semi-annual interest of 2 per cent on these bonds was defaulted last April. Protective committee hopes to take care of interest and other fixed charges. Kansas City, Outer Belt & Elevated was organized by Stilwell and associates to form Orient's terminals in Kansas City. It has some valuable franchises for use of streets in Kansas City, Kansas, and towns, 37 acres of land in Clay county, Missouri, north of Kansas City, Mo. The Clay county property is increasing in value, as part of the proposed roadbed is graded and some culverts have been built. Plans for Orient terminals include construction of a bridge across Missouri river near the present Burlington structure.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Bonaventure, from Sousa, S D with 18,000 stems bananas.
Str Lacomia, from Liverpool, brought 600 cases 200 half cases onions.
Str Juniata, from Norfolk, with 50 bbls sweet potatoes.
Str Bunker Hill, from New York, brought 50 bbls raisins 115 bbls dates 375 bbls 40 bbls macaroni.
Str Bunker Hill, from New York, brought 105 bbls raisins 55 bags beans 41 bbls lemons 65 bbls macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Receipts for the Day—Apples 1163 bbls 926 bbls, cranberries 180 bbls, berries 137 cts, peaches 12,574 pkgs, cantaloupes 16 cars, California oranges 1884 bbls, lemons 41 bbls, California dried fruit 26 cars, pineapples 60 cts, grapes 12,964 bbls, 14,597 carriers, raisins 155 bbls, figs 6 pkgs, dates 142 bbls, potatoes 31,532 bush, sweet potatoes 1056 bbls, onions 2808 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 540 pkgs. Last year 742 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$5.52, winter patents \$5.25, winter straights \$4.80, 5.25, Kansas \$4.50, winter flours \$4.60, 5.25, spring flours \$4.25, 4.50, fancy \$5.50.
Milled—Spring bran \$24.75, 25.25, winter bran \$25.25, 25.75, red dog \$33.25, 33.50, middlings \$28.31, mixed feed \$27.50, 30.25, cottonseed meal \$29.25, 30.50.
Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 92 1/2, No. 3 yellow 91 1/2, steamers yellow 92, No. 2 yellow 87 1/2, No. 3 yellow 87, 87 1/2.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 42 1/2, No. 2 clipped white 41 1/2, No. 3 clipped white 41, ship fancy 38 lbs 40 1/2, 41, reg 36 lbs 40 1/2, 40 1/2, reg 34 lbs 30 1/2, 40 1/2.
Hay—Choice \$27, No. 1 \$25, 25.50, No. 1 western \$32, 33, No. 1 Canadian \$32, 33, No. 2 \$22.50, 23.50, No. 3 \$17.50, 18.50.
Straw—Oat \$9.50, rye \$17.50, 18.50.
Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy \$32, 33, eastern best 30, 31, western best 24, 24 1/2.
Butter—Northern creamery, 29 1/2, western, best, 29.
Beans—Peas, choice hand picked, \$2.95, 3.15, California, small white, \$3.15, 3.30, yellow eyes, best, \$2.50, 2.60, red kidney, choice, \$2.70, 2.80.
Lard—Pure in tins 12 1/2, rendered 13 1/2, loose raw lard 14 1/2.
Potatoes—Jersey, 120-lb bag \$7, 1.10, Maine 120-lb bag \$1.10, 1.10, sweet potatoes, N. E. per bbl \$1.25, 1.25, Eastern shore \$1.05, 1.15.
Onions—Native per bu bag 65, 75.50, Conn valley per 100-lb bag \$1.30, 1.30.
Apples—New per bbl \$1.60, 1.60, per bu box 40, 40.50.
Fruit—Muskmelons per crate \$1.30, 1.30, watermelons per 100 \$25, 35, blueberries per qt 8, 13c.
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal domes, 7.00; eagle tablets, 7.25; cubes, 5.50; cut loaf, 6.15; crushed, 6.05; XXXX powdered, 5.40; standard, powdered, fine, 5.30, 5.55; diamond A, 5.25; Ontario A, 5c; Empire A, 5c; extra C, 4.75, 4.95; yellow C, 4.60, 4.70.
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated, fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 5.35; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 5.40, 5.65c.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

EARNING POSSIBILITIES OF THE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Certain Extraordinary Expenses May Be Charged off at Once and Slight Margin Over Interest Requirements Likely to Be Shown

The splendid time being made by the steamships Bunker Hill and Massachusetts, plying the all-water Metropolitan route between Boston and New York, calls attention to the dividend possibilities of the Eastern Steamship Corporation's \$3,000,000 preferred stock.

Eastern Steamship Corporation, it will be recalled, was incorporated at the beginning of the year as a consolidation of the Eastern Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and the Maine Steamship Company. Capitalization of the new company is as follows:

Preferred stock, 6%, cumulative after 1912.....\$3,000,000
Common stock.....3,075,000
Bonds authorized \$3,000,000, issued \$2,800,000 reserved to retire following underlying bonds:
Eastern Steamship Co. 5s, due 1927.....\$2,377,000
Portland Steamship Co. 6s, due 1926.....45,000
Maine Steamship Co. 5s, due 1926.....225,000
Portland Co. 5s, due 1921.....325,000
Total.....\$2,972,000
Less bonds and cash in sinking fd.....223,000
Real estate mgt on Union Wharf.....500,000

Annual interest charges on the foregoing bonds amount to approximately \$452,000. In addition, there is in force at present a sinking fund charge of \$86,000 per annum on \$2,377,000 Eastern Steamship Company 5s, making total sinking fund and interest charges \$538,000. Next year sinking funds will be increased \$86,000 more to \$1,724,000.

Eastern Steamship has of course hardly had time as yet to show its earning abilities. The welding of three different systems into a composite and well amalgamated whole is of necessity a matter that time alone can smooth out.

There has perhaps been some disappointment as to the rapidity with which earnings have developed. For one thing, the outside line to New York did not get fairly under way until August. There was the prejudice against the old line of last year to overcome, but the management has accomplished wonders in this direction, and another season should see the oil-burning Bunker Hill and Massachusetts as popular as were the Harvard and Yale in their palmy days. In point of seaworthiness these two present steamers, are far safer than the two

Morse steamers, albeit they are less spectacular in name or operation.

It is a little early to predict just what the earning exhibit for 1912 will be. The probabilities are that when the income account is finally made up the management will elect to show a very slight margin over interest and sinking fund requirements. Counted in one way, there has of course been a substantial balance of earnings for the \$3,000,000 preferred. On the other hand, it has been thought wiser to charge off at once rather than apportion over a term of years certain extraordinary expenses. Also it has been felt wise to make more than usually heavy depreciation allowances with the idea of bringing the fleet into such shape that everything will be on the same standard as the old Eastern boats.

When the famous Morse twin-screw sister ships, the Harvard and Yale, were exiled from four waters, it was firmly believed that many years would elapse before their equal would again ply the time-honored Metropolitan route. Yet the passing of only two years finds in operation a service considered very easily superior.

The two steamers serving the route, for instance, the Bunker Hill and Massachusetts, are making the trip of 303 nautical miles at 20 knots an hour and are doing it at an average time of about 15 to 15½ hours. When the Harvard and Yale resumed service on May 23, 1910, for the fourth and last season, their schedule called for departure at four in the afternoon and arrival at eight the following morning. The Bunker Hill and Massachusetts leave an hour later, at five, which brings them to their destination about 8 o'clock.

With the recently acquired Boston & Yarmouth line (Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamship Company formerly the Eastern Steamship Corporation now operates nine lines of steamers with 33 boats touching 81 points in New England, the Provinces and New York. The scope of the company's operations may be appreciated from the fact that approximately 2350 statute miles are covered in a single trip of all lines operated.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP BETTER

NEW YORK—Egypt's cotton crop, the movement of which usually begins early in September and ends with May, brought last year a gross value of approximately \$150,000,000. Cotton prices this year in Alexandria are about on a par with those of 1911. But prospects of the new crop are much better and the season is two weeks earlier.

The picking season in Egypt coincides roughly with that of the United States, usually ending by Dec. 1, though sometimes as late as Jan. 1. Yield averages about 330 pounds of lint an acre on irrigated lands, or about twice the United States average in the less favorable season. The staple is from 1 to 1½ inches long and finds a ready market in the United States, England and the continent. Last year we imported approximately 220,000 bales, of which about 170,000 bales came from Egypt. This may not include some 20,000 bales imported indirectly by way of Great Britain.

Egypt will this year get as good as the best price received for her cotton in a decade. Quotations for "fully good fair" lower Egypt are between 19 and 20 taleri at Alexandria. On shipboard at that port average price is roughly placed at \$100 a bale.

WEST RESTOCKED WITH CATTLE

NEW YORK—Feeders are competing at western markets for steers to ship out for finishing purposes in the next 30 or 90 days. Grass is in such a condition and is near enough to an assured fact to justify feeders in buying at from \$7 to about \$8.50 for this object.

Missouri department of agriculture reports decided shortage of stock, with hogs on feed at only 61 per cent of an average year, cattle 54 per cent and stock cattle on farms at 71.2 per cent of average.

Imports of cattle during the last fiscal year were 118,372 head, compared with 183,000 in 1911 and 166,000 in 1910. Special efforts are being made to restock the western territory with cattle, by means of importations from Mexico, especially of two-year old stock. Owners of hay-producing lands in the mountain territory of Idaho and Montana are large buyers of cows on the Chicago and other markets. The general tendency is to hold heavier stock much more closely. It is estimated that within five years there will be an improvement, now that cattle liquidation has been arrested. But it may take a full decade for a general restocking of the West with beef cattle.

MARKET RISE OF SEARS ROEBUCK IN A FEW YEARS

Those Who Purchased Stock at \$20 a Share Five Years Ago Could Have Reaped \$200 a Share Profit

BIG EARNINGS GAIN

The recent rapid advance in the common shares of the Chicago mail-order house, Sears, Roebuck & Co. to \$220 naturally directs attention to the equally remarkable advance in those same shares during the past few years as a result of the company's phenomenal prosperity. The far-sighted purchaser of Sears, Roebuck a few years back has had many occasions to congratulate himself.

Sears Roebuck first came on the Chicago exchange about six years ago and the first quotation, Aug. 2, 1906, was about \$50 a share. But the person who bought Sears Roebuck then, with dividends both cash and stock, and market appreciation, since has seen his principal increase nearly five times over. His average annual income return would have amounted up over 100 per cent. The proof of this lies in the following tabulation, which disregards the entire loss of income return for the first 2½ years:

300 shares Aug. 2, 1906.....\$15,000
Dividends 1906 (4½%).....1,350
Dividends 1907 (7½%).....2,250
Dividends 1908 (7½%).....2,250
Dividends 1909 (7½%).....2,250
Dividends 1910 (7½%).....2,250
Dividends 1911 (7½%).....2,250
Dividends 1912 (7½%).....2,250
Total dividends.....13,500
Market appreciation.....73,000
Total return.....86,500
Average annual return 101%.

Handsome as this may seem, it is nevertheless modest when compared with the profit secured by the astute investor, who got his Sears Roebuck at the panic low of \$20. Buying at \$20 a share in 1907 on an investment of \$60,000, there would now be a profit of \$82,000 in principal alone, which added to dividends would make a return of not far from 250 per cent.

Startling as is this enhancement of values, the growth of the Sears Roebuck business is no less remarkable. Back in 1906 it started with \$150,000 capital. In 10 years it had accumulated a surplus of over \$3,000,000 and a capital which had grown to \$5,000,000 when the management felt confident enough of itself to push out \$30,000,000 common stock on no better basis than "good-will" alone.

That same \$30,000,000 of "water" has now swelled in the market to \$88,000,000. Starting at 50 cents on the dollar the stock market appraisal of Sears Roebuck has in six years expanded to a premium of over 120 per cent.

BUILDING MODERN REDUCTION PLANT

SILVERTON, Colo.—Construction on the superstructure of the concentrating plant at the Bagley tunnel is being pushed as rapidly as possible and it will soon be ready for the installation of the machinery.

When completed the plant will have a capacity of 150 tons daily and it will be ready to handle ore before the end of the year. Continuous operation through the winter is planned.

The Bagley tunnel is one of the great development and drainage adits, of the San Juan. The breast is now more than 6000 feet from the portal and 10 or 12 veins of profit yielding ore have been intersected. In all of the veins the ore is a heavy sulphide and practically all of the ore carries gold and silver values, but the proportion of lead, copper and zinc varies.

MORE CAR ORDERS AND INQUIRIES

NEW YORK—Increasing activity in the equipment market is shown by the number of car orders and inquiries being announced. Armour car lines will build 500 refrigerator cars at the company's own shops. An order for 40 cane cars has been given to Major Car Company by Central & Moron of Cuba. Present inquiries aggregate about 20,000 cars, and will call for approximately 200,000 tons of steel in construction.

Recent inquiries announced are Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 2000 box cars; Santa Fe, 25 to 50 ore cars; Kansas City Southern, 1000 coal cars, 200 automobile cars and 100 ballast cars, and Northern Pacific, 2500 center sills. This last-mentioned inquiry will require about 5000 tons of steel.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

1912 1911
Exchanges.....\$28,020,087 \$24,688,220
Balances.....1,490,208 1,411,349
The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$129,597.

MICHIGAN POTATO CROP SHORT

HANCOCK, Mich.—A shortage in the potato crop and high prices for tubers are indicated in reports to commission merchants from farming communities throughout

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

The largest daily output of gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, during the fiscal year ended June 30, was on Jan. 6, 1912, amounting to 19,063,000 cubic feet, as compared with 19,409,000 cubic feet, the largest day's output during the 1911 fiscal year, registered on Dec. 24, 1910. The smallest output was on July 4, 1912, amounting to 6,459,000 cubic feet, as compared with 6,177,000 cubic feet, the smallest output during the 1911 year, recorded on July 24, 1910.

The company is steadily increasing sales for operation of gas engines, there being 315 gas engines in use in Boston on June 30 last. Number of services increased during the year from 86,922 to 88,826.

During the year the company sold to the Newton & Watertown Gas Company 430,427,200 cubic feet of gas at 41 cents per thousand, which compares with 388,002,000 cubic feet during the 1911 fiscal year at same price per 1000 cubic feet. Amount sold to the East Boston Gas Company decreased from 221,223,000 cubic feet to 200,280,000 feet.

A comparison of the amount of gas sold to other companies, with the price follows:

Company	Cubic feet	Price	Amount
Citizens' Gas Co.	83,453,000	45c	\$37,553
Baltimore Gas Co.	337,000	47c	15,829
Charlestown Gas Co.	64,301,800	32c	20,524
Dedham & H. P.	64,301,800	32c	20,524
H. K. Porter	1,104,400	50	55,200
Newton & Watertown	430,427,200	41	176,475
East Boston Gas	200,280,000	40	80,112
Total	781,103,400		320,772

PROSPERITY FOR PITTSBURGH COAL

NEW YORK—Business of Pittsburgh Coal Company continues to show a very material increase over last year. There was a gain in surplus for first quarter of current year of \$50,000, against a deficit of \$112,000 for last quarter of 1911. It is learned from officials that business at this time is extremely good and profits proportionately gratifying.

Earnings are running large enough to fully cover the 7 per cent dividend requirement on the preferred, but it is not probable this dividend will be increased from present rate of 5 per cent on account of the plan of retiring the preferred stock with a bond issue which is now being considered by the directors. Although these plans have not been completed, it is understood that they will provide for retirement of \$27,000,000 preferred on which 36 per cent back dividends are due with 137 in 5 per cent debenture bonds for each share of stock.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 13.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—William McDonough of Baltimore; Fargall House; Essex.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of Walker & Co.; 183 Essex st.
Chicago—R. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling; 165 Essex st.
Chicago—George Harrison of Lobbell Brothers; Four.
Chicago—H. H. Axman of Selz, Schwab & Co.; 111 S. W. Stevens, P. A. Case and S. W. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago—W. J. Gibbs of Marshall Field & Co.; 5.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold & Heuser; 4 Doyle; 4.
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray, Dill, Shoe Co.; 4.
New York—A. Bradshaw of Belles riess & Co.; Adams.
San Francisco—E. J. Egan; Essex.
St. Louis—Mr. F. G. Giarab; E. S.
San Juan, P. R.—Marcellina Fortini; U. S.
Santo Domingo, D. R.—D. J. Simmons D. & Co.; 173 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS

Dunellen, N. J.—Fred Harrington.
London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Madison, Wis.—Wm. Atkins of Badger State Shoe Co.; 30 Lincoln st.
Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—P. A. Sawyer and S. A. Jones of P. A. Sawyer & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—A. G. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; with friends.
Toledo, O.—Mr. Teldeman of DeFiance, Tick & Mitter Company; with friends.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
First week Sept.....\$504,242 Increase
From July 1.....6,608,785 238,460
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
First week Sept.....\$238,700 \$120,200
From July 1.....2,474,000 179,200
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
First week Sept.....\$126,338 \$67,532
From July 1.....12,220,299 948,506
CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE
First week Sept.....\$140,025 \$2,886
From July 1.....1,317,773 14,433
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
First week Sept.....\$222,527 \$53,154
From July 1.....1,756,119 289,265
*Decrease.

STEEL BARS ADVANCED

NEW YORK—Republic Iron & Steel Company has advanced the price of steel bars for delivery in the first quarter of next year from \$1.30 per 100 pounds to \$1.35 per 100 pounds, or \$1 per ton. Republic company is now booking business on this basis.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets quiet. September and October unchanged at 11s. 10½d. and 11s. respectively, May up ¼d. to 11s. 2½d.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial silver 62½c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars 48½c, unchanged. LONDON—Bar silver 287½d, off 1-16d.

ERECT RUBBER TIRE PLANT

MONTREAL—Canadian Rubber Company, controlled by the United States Rubber Company, will erect a rubber tire plant in the United States.

RUBBER SECURITIES LOWER, COMPANY'S POSITION STRONGER

Net Earnings Will Be Fully as Large as Last Year Notwithstanding Finished Goods Prices Are Lower—Cost of Materials Is Less

NEW YORK—All of the three stocks of the United States Rubber Company are selling to net dividend 7 and 8 per cent on their dividend yields. The first preferred nets 7.4 per cent, the second preferred 7.7 per cent and the common 7.9 per cent. At present prices all the stocks are from 10 to 15 points below their high records and it is no exaggeration to say that the company is in a stronger position today than ever before, both from the standpoint of its earning capacity and its physical organization.

The total earnings of United States Rubber and its subsidiaries which were applicable to dividends on United States Rubber stocks for the last fiscal year were stated to be \$6,711,331. There is now \$50,000,000 first preferred stock outstanding, which carries 8 per cent dividends, making the dividend requirements \$4,000,000. Should earnings for the fiscal year equal those of last year, and there is every indication that they will, the amount earned on the first preferred would be 13.4 per cent.

The balance for the second preferred, of which there is \$10,000,000 outstanding, carrying 6 per cent dividends, would be \$2,711,331, or over 27 per cent on the issue. The second preferred stock has never been a prime investment or speculative favorite. The price at which it has sold has been the cause of more or less unfavorable comment.

The directors of most large corporations are now of the opinion that it is unwise to have more than two classes of stock and some having that number think it would be better to have only one. For this reason in the financial plan for the strengthening of United States Rubber submitted at the annual meeting in May, provision was made for the exchange of the \$10,000,000 second preferred into \$7,500,000 first preferred, the dividend return being the same on that basis.

After deducting the \$600,000 dividends on the second preferred from the balance of \$2,711,331 after first preferred dividends, there would be a balance remaining for the common of \$2,111,331, or 7 per cent on the \$30,000,000 now outstanding, on which 4 per cent a year is being paid.

While it is true that prices of finished goods both in the shoe and rubber and mechanical branches this year have not been as high as in the previous year, the cost of raw material has been less and it is believed that the increased gross business in both branches will more than offset the reduction in prices so that net earnings will be fully as large as last year. There is no letup in the tire demand and the company will shortly erect a large and perfectly equipped automobile tire factory. In the rubber boot and shoe branch there have been no shut-downs this summer except on account of the extreme heat early in July.

The net sales of United States Rubber, the cost of goods sold and the manufacturing profit with the ratio of its net sales for the period since 1902 have been as follows:

Year	Net sales	Cost gds.	Mfg. profit	Ratio
1902	\$25,436,151	\$23,738,485	\$1,697,666	6.7
1903	28,570,031	24,908,820	3,661,211	12.6
1904	33,396,919	28,987,863	4,409,056	13.2
1905	32,931,211	26,116,332	6,814,879	20.7
1906	32,908,204	26,482,329	6,425,875	19.5
1907	37,153,731	33,125,922	4,027,809	10.8
1908	41,923,420	35,402,384	6,521,036	15.5
1909	31,890,351	24,616,392	7,273,959	22.8
1910	37,711,031	29,884,457	7,826,574	20.8
1911	40,888,724	33,083,139	7,805,585	19.1
1912	36,773,947	29,925,336	6,848,611	18.6

FREIGHT CAR ECONOMY URGED

NEW YORK—A middle western railroad traffic official urges more economic handling of freight cars actually available in times of heavy traffic movements; loading cars in a more systematic way in order to utilize to fullest extent possible the capacity of car and impressing upon shippers that free time allowed in which to effect loading and unloading should not be taken unnecessarily.

This official urges also timely repair of all freight cars and locomotives to be used in hauling the heavy fall traffic. As matters have actually stood for several years past, freight cars and locomotives have often been concentrated on heavy traffic divisions in poor repair, with result that after loading and getting under way, trains have had to be stopped for repairs which sometimes were of such a nature as to necessitate transshipments.

Another war of anticipating and partly overcoming the evils of congestion he advises in the quickening of freight schedules. Actual average movement of freight cars for the past nine months, this official points out, with a little under 24 miles per day, or about a mile per hour. An increase of this average movement per day to about 35 miles, he says, would be equivalent to adding between 35 per cent and 40 per cent to the standing freight car equipment and have the same effect practically of adding about 900,000 cars to the present car supply as indicated by official figures.

BEEF SUGAR EXPERIMENTS

WASHINGTON—Foreign grown sugar beet seed, on which the best sugar industry of the United States is now depending, may be abandoned before long for a domestic product. The department of agriculture's bureau of plant industry is planning extensive experiments to determine whether or not high grade seed can be raised in the United States.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

CHICAGO—Pullman officials say railroads are still very slow about ordering new cars which is inexplicable considering the rapid growth of car shortage.

RECAPITALIZATION OF THE COLORADO FUEL CO. PLANNED

NEW YORK—A plan to recapitalize Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, so that 72 per cent of back dividends on the \$2,000,000 preferred stock may be paid, is reported to be contemplated. It is believed that whatever is to be done, will be decided upon before Oct. 21, when present charter expires. It is said the Colorado state authorities are anxious that the company readjust its capital.

The Rockefeller are credited with one third of the preferred stock, and they are reported also to own something like \$20,000,000 of the \$33,000,000 Colorado Industrial 5s. The plan being considered, it is said, is an issue of first and refunding mortgage bonds of \$75,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 will be issued before long. This would be sufficient to provide for all existing bonds and those due later and for growth of the business, and also for retirement of the preferred stock, which, with accrued dividends, amounts to \$75,000,000.

There is a belief among those interested that, should this be done, the most logical move for the company would be to make an offer of exchange of the new first mortgage bonds for outstanding Industrial 5s. This would give the company but two classes of securities.

At present the company is spending \$2,500,000 in doubling the capacity of its open-hearth steel plant, and on Aug. 1, 1911 it retired, from earnings, the \$993,000 gold debenture 5s. Since the first of last July the preferred stock has gone from 110 to above 140, and the common has gone up five points in the past three weeks.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

MONTREAL—Canadian Locomotive Company has booked orders for locomotives from Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways sufficient to keep plants operating for seven months.

UNITED FRUIT'S GOOD SHOWING

United Fruit earnings for the fiscal year to end the last of this month will make a most satisfactory showing. It is expected that share profits will be considerably better than last year. Sugar net is already known and is understood to be between 3 and 3½ times as great as in 1911, when sugar earnings were \$544,418.

In fact stated in a slightly different way, the company could suffer a decrease of over \$1,250,000 in the fruit net of \$3,733,204 last year and still equal the total of 1911 year net profits of \$5,038,740.

There is a natural query in some investors' minds as to whether the day of stock dividends has not gone by for United Fruit. But those closest to the corporation assert that the new financing guarantees a trade and operating position that insures as great future prosperity as has characterized the last five or six years. In other words United Fruit, it is believed, will continue to treat its shareholders with extreme liberality.

WESTERN CANADA CROP SITUATION

WINNIPEG—At annual meeting of Winnipeg grain exchange consensus of opinion was that the crop situation was ideal and that less than 10 per cent of grain was still standing in three provinces. The financial situation in the West is improving daily and, with threshing well under way, farmers and grain men express confidence that nothing remains now but to market the crop.

The members thought ample facilities were in process of completion for movement of bulk of crop to the lakes by close of navigation. Wheat left in elevators of West will find adequate housing facilities.

TRUST COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK—At an informal meeting of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company Thursday the proposal to merge the Standard Trust Company was ratified. The Standard company will declare a cash dividend of \$20 per share and will receive one share of new Guaranty Trust Company stock for two shares of Standard Trust Company.

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NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In response to a slight improvement in the demand for turpentine, a majority of the local agents of producers and other holders in this city raised their prices on the spirits a half cent to a basis of 41½c ex-yard. Some dealers, however, continued to offer at 41c and a range of 41 to 41½c, therefore, reflected the quotations made in all quarters. Only moderate jobbing lots were taken at these figures.

Rosin—A firm undertone prevailed throughout the list, despite the fact that only small orders for any of the grades were placed at the figures reached in the recent marking up of prices. Business in the pale grades was almost at a standstill, but there was a meager demand for the common to good strained and for the medium descriptions. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.55, gen sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.90, E \$6.90, F \$6.95, G \$6.95, H \$7.05, I \$7.05

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BETTER HOUSING AIM IN ENGLAND PRAISED BY GERMAN EXPERT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The last day of the visit of the 150 delegates to the Continental Garden City Association was spent at the county council's Tottenham estate at Tooting, and of the town planning centers observed by the delegates this was the most interesting, being not a private enterprise but a municipal venture.

Mr. Naylor, the chairman of the London county council's housing committee, showed the visitors round the estate explaining the reforms and providing them with information about the council's enterprise in connection with the housing problem.

Great admiration was expressed of the workmen's homes in the Bruce houses, the delegates estimating them superior to anything of the kind on the continent.

The impression of English town planning from a German point of view was given to a representative of the Morning Post by Herr Bernard Kampffmeyer, the chairman of the Continental Garden City Association. Town planning in Germany, he said, had been adopted at an earlier period than in England, and for this reason their towns were generally laid out in a better way. It was the municipality in his country which carried out town planning, whereas in England it had been left to private enterprise and the results had not been very good.

With this sole reservation Herr Kampffmeyer gave unmeasured praise to English efforts to provide better housing for the people. The system of small cottages for the workman he considered far preferable to the block dwellings of the continent, but the people of Germany would have to be educated to prefer such homes.

The big town planning schemes of the corporation of Birmingham, said Herr Kampffmeyer, would make of that city the largest scientifically-planned city in the world. The municipal schemes of London and Liverpool were on a scale such as is not known in Germany. Their municipalities understood town planning, but there is no hesitating to say by them except for some small undertakings at Ulm and Frankfurt.

HOBART IS USED AS COALING DEPOT

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania, Aug.—A large increase in the quantity of coal taken by the overseas steamers at Hobart has been noticed this year, when compared with the same period of 1911. During the last half-year the total bunkered here by the steamers on their way to New Zealand from London, and the mail and other steamers calling for fruit, as well as those visiting the port specially for bunkers was 2000 tons.

This year 4674 tons have been supplied to merchant vessels, in addition to 4292 tons bunkered by his majesty's warships. The coal for this purpose was brought to Hobart from New Zealand.

MEAT COMMISSION NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A royal commission has been appointed by the Queensland government to inquire into matters relating to the meat industry.

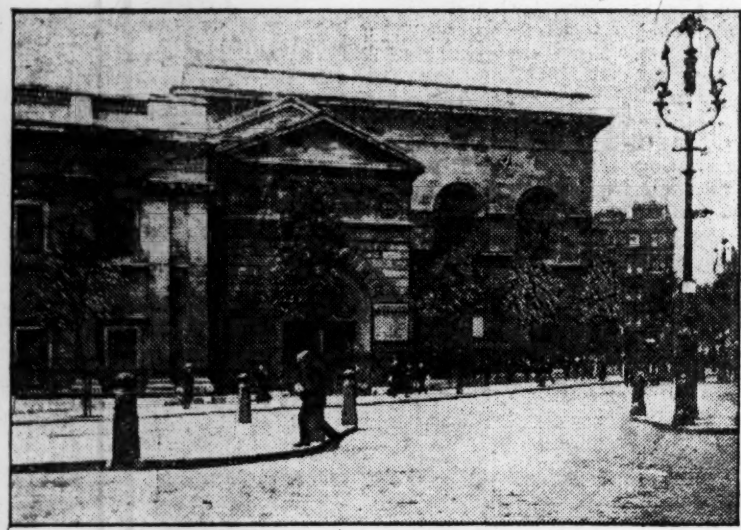
ADELAIDE DELIGHTS AMBASSADOR BRYCE WITH ITS BEAUTIES

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, replete as it is with modern conveniences and philanthropic and educational institutions, is in many respects an index of the enterprise and public spirit of the people of the state. The charm of the city, both by virtue of its situation and design, has been the subject of panegyrics from numerous distinguished visitors. Among the latest to express admiration of the city is the Right Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington.

In a notable address delivered in the Elder hall, Adelaide University, on Friday, July 19, Mr. Bryce referred in complimentary terms to South Australia and the hospitality of its citizens. Alluding to the situation of the Adelaide University, he said it was a beautiful site in a beautiful city.

Adelaide thoroughly deserved all, and more than all, that travelers had said of its beauties and charms. It stood upon a rich, fertile plain, like his own beloved Oxford, and reminded him much of that place. Oxford, however, did not possess the lovely mountain range holding in its recesses such a beautiful variety of entrancing scenery. What a pleasure it must be to have those hills so close at hand. What delight it must be to be able to view from the summit those exquisite lights and colors stretching down to the blue expanse of ocean in the distance. Adelaide people were, indeed, fortunate in the situation of their city.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS IS NEEDING LARGER PREMISES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

National portrait gallery which has been visited by 150,679 persons in year 1911

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery in their recent report refer to the rapid increase of the collection in their charge which makes it necessary that the extension of the building in Charing Cross road should be undertaken at once.

This gallery, unlike other public galleries, is compelled to increase its collection continually; each year adds to its quota of personages whose portraits cannot be omitted from a representative national collection, and if all the existing gaps in the historic series are to be filled the space at their command will be wholly inadequate. The trustees point out that any measure for relieving the present crowding must not exclude the possibility of further expansion at some future date.

The commissioners are, with good

cause, apprehensive lest the remainder of St. George's site should be appropriated for the National Gallery, which is joint beneficiary under the St. James Park act of 1911. The portrait gallery, standing on a corner plot, cannot be enlarged for future needs unless the land lying to the west of the new extension is definitely preserved for this special purpose.

Those well qualified to speak upon historic portrait galleries feel that the value of the collection from the national point of view is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated by the government, and consider that the allocation of a sum of £10,000 for the purchase of portraits, upkeep and increase of the premises would not be out of place. To show the interest taken by the public in the National portrait collection it is stated that 150,679 visitors were admitted to the gallery during the year 1911.

PROVISION WANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland—The commissioners of national education consider an amendment is urgently needed to the home rule bill, but they have so far not been able to obtain their desired interview with either the prime minister or the chief secretary for Ireland.

They consider the matter of urgent importance, lest the bill at present before Parliament for Ireland's government should be passed without proper provision being made to meet the needs of national education. The charges have been on the increase for some years, and must continue to increase as the education system develops. Population is now ceasing to decrease and the need for an automatic increase of funds is obvious.

Under the financial arrangements of the bill a fixed annual sum is to be paid over to this fund, the amount being determined by the amount of the charges for the year in which the bill passes. Educational reforms are greatly needed and earnestly hoped for.

DEEP WATER DOCK ON HUMBER VISITED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Considerable importance is attached to the visit of the first lord of the admiralty to Immingham, the new deepwater dock on the Humber, for it is generally understood that the promoters of the dock are reserving a tract of land with a view to carrying out special works should the government decide to use the dock for naval purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill arrived in the harbor on board the admiralty yacht Enchantress. The first lord landed at once and made a tour of the graving dock accompanied by Capt. F. M. Barwick, the port master of Immingham, and Mr. Cartwright, resident engineer.

He inspected the arrangements for the repair of damaged vessels, then the main lock pit of the dock which is wide enough and deep enough to admit the largest vessels to enter at any height of the tide. The transit sheds were next visited, then the huge grain elevator and warehouse, and afterward the coal quay where the coal was being poured from the hoists into the holds of innumerable ships, colliers, tramps and steam trawlers.

Other admiralty officials have visited and closely inspected the dock, and it is known that the government has acquired a site for a naval oil fuel depot in close proximity to Immingham. The outcome of the visit of the first lord of the admiralty to the harbor is a matter of considerable conjecture at the present time.

AUSTRALIA WILL NOT CHANGE ACT

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The question of the boys of parents who have conscientious objections to military service being exempt from compulsory drill is still engaging considerable attention. Referring to the matter Mr. Roberts, speaking on behalf of the minister of defense, said, in the House of Representatives, that he could not see his way to amend the act in order to provide for the exemption of the boys whose parents objected to military service, as in doing so they would be practically returning to the old voluntary system, which was wholly inadequate.

FRANCE IS WATCHING "AFFAIRE ROUSSET"

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—For just over three years there has been dragging out an incident which has come to be known as the "affaire Rousset." It had its origin in Africa, where, attached to the army corps in occupation, are the companies of discipline, to which are sent soldiers convicted of various crimes and offenses. In one of these companies de discipline was a Paris trades unionist, of the name of Aernout. The man had been condemned to this punishment for picketing, and during his service in Africa, he committed some disciplinary offense, for which he was condemned to the usual punishment of marching in the sun, carrying his full kit. During the course of this punishment, according to the charges which have now been made, Aernout fell in the sand, and was subjected to certain barbarities by the officer and sergeants in charge of the company from which he failed to recover. This was in July, 1909, and the "affaire," like the celebrated "affaire Dreyfus," is only now beginning to rouse popular indignation.

Amongst those who witnessed Aernout's punishment was a certain private, Rousset, himself condemned to the companies for some comparatively minor offense. Of all those who were present at the scene, he alone had the courage to protest, and, according to his version, his protest was met by the intimation that those who overlooked the misdemeanors of the army had in turn their own misdemeanors overlooked by the army. In spite of all the pressure which could be put upon him, Rousset, however, stuck to his charges. As a result, he was placed in the Douera prison.

Story Is Circulated

Nothing more might have been heard of the matter if the facts had not come to the ears of La Comite de Defense Sociale, a revolutionary organization founded by certain industrial workers. The committee circulated its version of the story, and, as a result, was prosecuted in the civil courts. To the dismay of the prosecutors, the courts dismissed the charge, and during the summer of 1911 the war office, being faced by this decision, ordered an examination of the case.

General Rabier was sent into Algeria to conduct a local inquiry. His report was a confirmation of Rousset's story. Immediately it was received by the war

REVOLVING WINGS ARE INVENTION ON BELGIAN AEROPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—Yet another has now been added to the already long list of inventions, the principal feature of which is the safety with which the aeroplane can be piloted.

More than one device has already been designed with the object of insuring the stability of aeroplanes. Experiments have, however, proved that as a rule those of the devices which operate in a manner similar to the gyroscope have held the planes so rigid that they have been unable to withstand the pressure of the wind and have consequently collapsed. Among other devices evolved is one by which the angle of the planes is automatically altered to compensate for the list of the aeroplane.

Now it is reported that a Belgian engineer has invented a flying machine which is fitted with a series of revolving wings. The inventor claims that an aeroplane manufactured on these lines will be very much safer than any so far used. He further maintains that his aeroplane will be able to rise directly from the ground, will be able to carry a certain weight, and that the pilot will be able to steer the machine in any given direction. The majority of mishaps have probably occurred owing to lack of judgment in "planing" from a great height, but the Belgian inventor is confident that it will be possible to descend on his aeroplane in a "vol-plane" from any height without risk.

SPEAKER IN N. S. W. HOUSE SHUTS OUT PRESS CRITICS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In consequence of a leading article which appeared in the Daily Telegraph, criticising in no measured terms the conduct of the speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Willis, the latter refused the staff of the paper admission to the gallery of the House. The action of the speaker is described in an article appearing in the Herald as intolerable. The newspaper declares that such an occurrence is unknown in British or Australian parliamentary history.

ART EXHIBITION ANNOUNCED
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The North British Academy of Arts will hold the sixth exhibition of its members' works in the picture galleries of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, S. E. The exhibition will open Nov. 1 and close Dec. 31. Admission will be free to visitors at the palace.

office, Rousset was released, and ordered to complete his service at Meden, whilst the officer and sergeants who had been guilty of the crime, were arrested.

Then comes an incident, luridly reminiscent of what happened in the Dreyfus case. Quite suddenly, only a few days before the officer and sergeants were to be tried, Rousset was accused of murder. The case against him was strong, and there were numerous witnesses. The men whom he had accused were, in turn, set free. He himself was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. The wheel appeared to have swung completely back to the original position.

By this time, however, the whole ugly story was beginning to be bruited about. The government recognized that it was faced with a danger that might develop into something even worse than the Dreyfus case. The matter came before the courts, and the courts set aside the decision of the court martial which had condemned Rousset and ordered a proper inquiry.

Perjury Is Alleged

The friends of Rousset express themselves as confident of clearing his character. They announce that they have obtained the written retraction of six of the witnesses against him, who now declare that they committed perjury, under official pressure and in fear of the threats of their officers. In the middle of September the work of the inquiry will begin, but it will no longer be an inquiry made behind the closed doors of a court martial. The truth of the case the country is bent on having. It is easy to understand the reluctance of Frenchmen to embark on a new exposure of this nature. The depth of the wounds inflicted by the Dreyfus revelation is hardly suspected by anybody who has not had the opportunity of knowing first hand all that it meant.

The French army, having recovered from that blow, was never more splendidly efficient than it is today. The country has regained its confidence in it; and that, at a moment a new "affaire" should have sprung up, is in the nature of a catastrophe which everybody would wish to avoid. It has been realized, however, that this time the mistakes of the "affaire Dreyfus" must be avoided, unless even worse results are to follow.

ENVOYS TO JAPAN TRAVEL BY RAILWAY ACROSS SIBERIA



(Reproduced by permission)

Russian peasants awaiting train at small station on great highway to far east

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—Siberia, which stretches from the Ural mountains to the Pacific, and from the Arctic ocean to the Chinese frontier and the Kirghiz steppes, is now traversed by a railway which has already become the high road to China and the empire of the Rising Sun.

On it Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia traveled to Japan, and now many business men, with interests in the far east, think as little

of going across the continent of Europe and Asia by railway, as they do of crossing the great expanse of water that divides Europe from America.

The cost of the great journey to Japan cannot be regarded as exorbitant. For first-class passengers the charges are about two thirds of a penny per mile; second class, less than a halfpenny for the same distance; while a third class passenger can travel four miles for a penny. But the emigrant, it appears, may travel for as much as 100 miles for something less than one shilling.

CURVED DECK MAY PROTECT WARSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Ever since the advent of the "iron" steamship, the task of the battleship designer has increased. With the development of gunnery, the torpedo was invented, and gave rise to the torpedo-net as a protection for battleships. The increased range and velocity of guns necessitated the carrying of armor plate of correspondingly increased thickness and toughness. Later the submarine necessitated increased vigilance from those in charge of war vessels.

Now attacks from above need to be guarded against, and it is understood that the battleship of the future will be provided with a curved upper deck as well as suitable protection to the funnels in order to obviate ill-effects from bombs or shells dropped from aeroplanes flying overhead.

TURTLE FARMS ON SEYCHELLES

(Special to the Monitor)
VICTORIA, Seychelles Islands—The annual colonial office report on Seychelles states that during 1911 there was exported, chiefly to London and Paris, over a ton of tortoise shell valued at about £2800.

Experiments are being made in the rearing of young turtles from the egg in enclosed areas. The government has advanced on easy terms the capital required by the lessee of one of the Crown islands, and it seems the venture may prove a success. The "Caretts" grow more rapidly in confinement than in the open sea, and the weight of shell is proportionately greater; some time, however, must elapse before the experiments can be pronounced successful.

EPIROTES OPPOSE ALBANIANS' ACTS

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece—A large meeting was held recently of Epirotes living in Athens and the Piraeus to protest against the appointment of an Albanian as Governor of the Vilayet of Janina and of the growing influence of the Albanians in the Epiros. A resolution to this effect was carried and forwarded to the government and to the representatives of Turkey and of the other powers.

The resolution also contained a request for the intervention of Greece, Turkey and the powers to prevent the oppressive acts of the Albanians, the Epirotes declaring that failing this they would have to take measures for their own safety.

APERTURE SIGHT CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that the new British rifle to which reference was made by the secretary for war this summer during a debate in Parliament, will be provided with an aperture sight only, which will be adjustable by wind. This means that the adjustable wind gauge and the open sight will disappear.

QUEENSLAND ORDERS BRAKES

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—It has been decided that 670 good vehicles for the Northern railway are to be equipped with automatic brakes at a cost of £18,790. The work is to be carried out at Townsville.

COOPERATION OF ALL JOURNALISTS IS AIM BEFORE CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRIGHTON, England—At a session of the conference of members of the Institute of Journalists, the question of cooperation upon certain matters affecting the interests of journalists belonging to other societies and pressmen, and more particularly the National Union of Journalists, was discussed.

E. Donald, the president elect, introduced the subject by saying that though he was very much in favor of trade unions, journalism was a profession rather than a trade. At present the Institute of Journalists had the higher paid members of the profession and the union the lower paid members. Eighty per cent of the latter received less than £3 a week and this fact was not productive of the attainment of any reform.

The existence of two societies of journalists was bad on the whole. If they developed not on parallel, but on conflicting lines, giving the institute the higher paid members of the profession and the union the lower, it would react disadvantageously on journalism, and ultimately on the higher paid men as well as the lower. He considered that their aim should be some sort of joint action which would facilitate the amending of the law of libel, exemption from jury service and the provision of police passes.

The president, George B. Hodgson, South Shields, in speaking to the motion, proposed that the resolution should include the other journalistic societies of the United Kingdom in its appeal. It had been his aim during his career to create some sort of body which would be representative of the whole of the working journalists in the kingdom. Such a body would have an enormous potentiality which no government could afford to ignore.

The conference closed with a proposal from the chairman of the Canadian division of the Institute of Journalists that the next conference of the institute should take place at Montreal.

The difficulties in the way of a realization of such a proposal were put forward by Mr. Donald. He then proposed an amendment to the effect that the cordial invitation should be accepted on behalf of a deputation of representative working journalists to visit Montreal next year. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

GARTER MISSION GOES TO MIKADO

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The mission from the King of England to the Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, which left England recently, consisted of the King's cousin, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Field Marshal Lord Methuen, M. W. Lammont of the foreign office, and Admiral Sir Edmund Poe.

The object of the mission is to present the new Japanese Emperor with the Order of the Garter. The departure of the envoys from London was attended by Baron Kato, the Japanese ambassador, and the personnel of the embassy.

The route taken was from Calais as far as Warsaw and from thence to Dally, where the mission embarked on a warship for Tokio.

HOMING PIGEONS COMPETE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Over 30,000 homing pigeons are competing in the annual championship race from the Crystal Palace. They were liberated from the terrace in front of the palace, each bird being stamped with a private number on its wing.

When the birds reach their home lofts, 100, 200 or 300 miles away, the owners will announce their arrival by telegraphing the secret number stamped on their wings, and the time of "handing in" the telegram is taken as the time of the bird's arrival home. The "air line" distance flown by each bird is calculated, and the prizes are awarded to the birds flying the greatest number of yards to the minute.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale) Bay State Paper Co., 321-333 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.	POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.
HEATING (Steam and Hot Water) Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinkley & Woods, 55 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	CONGRESS TOILET PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
	STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HOME FORUM

WILD BERRIES OF SEPTEMBER

IT IS a surprise for many to learn that the barberries which make the Boston parkways so brilliant in September with their very thorny spikes and brilliant red oblong berries, are not wild plants, but cultivated for ornament, as the botanist says. The barberry is European, brought to America for ornament and run wild, so that it is by no means unfamiliar in the New England woods. There is a native barberry, too, a low-growing plant found farther south, which explains why the others took to the American woods so eagerly.

The great variety of berries to be found in many a hedgerow in September is a new surprise with each succeeding

autumn. The writer does not even know how to name them all. Some are dogwood. One variety has charming leaves, round, with deep veins and edges delicately toothed. These leaves flush brightly before the berries full. The berries grow in not large, rather flat bunches and are a very dark blue. The elderberries are familiar, red-purple or black of soft consistency, small, and in dense, very heavy clusters, often found sheltering some modest little brook. Then the high-bush huckleberries are very ornamental at this time, not yet entirely ripe, and the waxy, soft rose and white of the unripe fruit contrasting with the shining blue black of the mature fruit. Then there is a berry tree that looks like a holly tree without thorns, though the berries are smaller, more numerous and not so pretty. One fancies that this, too, is a dogwood. Then the brilliant scarlet of the wild rose hips adds abundantly to the sheaf of fruited boughs one may gather and the small blue berries of the woodbine or virginia creeper are also charming.

Goethe's Prediction

An interesting prediction concerning the Panama canal was made 85 years ago by Goethe. In Osefson's translation of the third volume of Eckermann's conversations with Goethe, the poet foretold the peopling of the vast territory west of the Rocky mountains, says Leaflet magazine, the founding of great Pacific seaports and the development of trade with China and the east by the United States. He foresaw the need of a more rapid communication between the eastern and western shores of the continent, making indispensable a canal built by the United States connecting the oceans.

Freedom

High walls and huge the body may confine,
And iron gates obstruct the prisoner's gaze,
And massive bolts may baffle his design,
And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways;
Yet scorn the . . . mind this base control!
No chains can bind it, and no cell enclose;
Swifter than light, it flies from pole to pole,
And, in a flash, from earth to heaven it goes!
It leaps from mount to mount—from vale to vale;
It wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and flowers;
It visits home, to hear the fireside tale,
Or in sweet converse pass the joyous hours,
'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar,
And, in its watches, wearies every star!
—William Lloyd Garrison.

The boy scouts of Skott, Essex, Eng., have adopted wireless telegraphy as part of their apparatus. They have a complete outfit, and many of the boys are becoming expert telegraphists.

Volendam on Zuider Zee Rich in Color



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
VOLENDAMER GIRL

VOLENDAM on the Zuider Zee is within easy reach of Amsterdam, and the journey thither is delightful either by canal, steamer or train, the scenery on either side being very typical of Holland. There are low-lying fields as far as eye can see and looking very akin to the English marshes, with here and there the line of horizon broken by a little four-square cottage with its red roof shining like Jasper in the sun. The train only takes one as far as Edam where the party is met by an energetic person who firmly leads you through the village and pilots you to the drawboat or houseboat, into which you all huddle and sit for the better part of 20 minutes, whilst one sturdy Dutch boy tows the boat, and another with a huge pole keeps the prow from running into the bank.

Here in this small fishing village one is met by a riot of vivid coloring. The miniature red houses with their pointed roofs and a pervading tone of blue unite with the gaudy striped petticoats of the women and children in making a bright and almost dazzling picture. The national dress is still seen to the best advantage here. The men all wear the loose baggy trousers fastened on either side with large silver buttons of curious design; at the neck they have two more beautifully chased buttons which are usually handed down from generation to generation, the eldest son of a family being allowed to wear them on reaching the age of 18, except in the case of an only son, who has the privilege at an early age. The men's dark coats are decorated by a silver chain looped up like a skein of wool and a large richly chased silver button on the opposite side.

The women's and children's costumes are as peculiar and picturesque. Unlike the Maarten girls the Volendamers cut their hair short, and wear their caps pulled right down over their foreheads. On rainy days they put on little dark caps almost like skull caps. Their skirts are very full, and on Sundays and festivals they wear brightly colored striped petticoats of red and white or blue and white. Round their necks they have two or three bands of red coral beads fastened tightly with a silver clasp. It is a wonderful sight on Sunday to see the whole of the sturdy fleet of fishermen strolling along the one path which runs from end to end of the little town.

Volendam is a paradise for artists. Thither come all the artists from every part of the world, and the walls of Spaander's hotel are covered with many pictures which they have left as souvenirs of their visits. Amongst them may be numbered E. Burne-Jones, Mortimer Menpes, Stanhope Forbes, Phil May, Tom Browne and Dudley Hardy. The hotel is a perfect picture gallery of works of art.

American Public School Art in Germany

The Denver art exhibition at Dresden, Germany, in connection with the international congress for art education and art applied to industries, has been attracting much attention among educators of all nationalities, says a despatch to the Monitor from Berlin. It presents in graphic and practical form the method of conducting art work in the public schools of a typical American city. Denver was selected as one of the six metropolitan cities of the United States to be invited to send an exhibit. It is a distinctively American exhibition, and very western in atmosphere, coloring and subject matter. An illustrated course of study is represented by photographs of the original drawings made by pupils of primary and grammar schools. The collection of Indian clay work is remarkably fine, done by the pupils of the technical high school. Toiled leather is also a prominent feature of this exhibit. Many of the architectural drawings and water color landscapes denote much talent and have called forth unstinted admiration. Drawings that portray scenes in American history are shown in Thanksgiving menus and official programs.

The organs of public opinion are the press and the magazines. When they more measurably reach the ideal they ought to, we shall be able to grapple more effectively with the problems.—Theodore Roosevelt in "Realizable Ideals."

China's New Newspaper

The progressive party of China, realizing the expediency of having a newspaper to advocate their views and advance their cause, have started an organ, published in English in Shanghai, under the name of the China Republic, says a special despatch from Hongkong to the Monitor. The first number shows a clean, readable sheet, with a good selection of telegrams and local and general news. In making its debut to the public it says: "We shall endeavor to show to the best of our ability that the Chinese republic is for progress and advancement. . . . Sooner or later, very probably sooner, she will vindicate herself to the unbounded admiration of the world and win that respect to which she is entitled. . . . There are doubtless times of gigantic achievements ahead of the republic, and we can but express the fervent hope that she will be able to surmount the difficulties that now loom ahead like gloomy specters and for the time being seem insurmountable. . . . We cannot do better than conclude by saying that we hope to maintain that mutual good will between China and the foreign powers, which has been such a cogent factor in the successful birth of the world's youngest republic."

New York City Values

THE net increase of land values in the city of New York for a period of 10 years, from 1900 to 1910, was more than the combined gross output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States by \$170,000,000, and greater by \$278,000,000 than all the dividends paid during this time by all the railroads of the United States. And during this time this land was paying satisfactory dividends on its investment.

MUSIC IN SUMMER SESSIONS

WRITING to a New York paper an English visitor in the United States calls attention to the fact that with all the excellent music to be heard in New York during the winter months there are at least seven months out of 12, or more than half the year, when no really classical music is to be found there. As the same condition appears in Boston also and presumably in most of the large American cities, it seems to be a question for serious consideration on the part of music makers. During the summer, indeed, many small orchestras of varying makeup are engaged by the large hotels at seaside and mountain where they present programs of different grades of "classicality" according to the musical status of the guests. It is to be said, however, that the musicians who accept these summer engagements are often heard lamenting that even the most musical of summer folk appear to enjoy the lighter programs best and that strictly classical selections—in the sense of the best music—are too often performed to empty

music rooms, which are filled again as the lighter numbers come round. Thus it would appear that Americans take their music seriously by seasons. Summer is play time, when even the stay-at-homes find home-made music or "canned" music sufficient for their needs. They choose rather to lean an ear in many a shady place, when the hours of evening pleasure arrive, or if not in a shady place, then amid the electric glories of ice-cream land or the roller coaster.

It might be worth while for musicians to consider the matter of providing more good music during the summer time in the large cities of America and to determine whether some propaganda cannot win the home-staying city people to include better music in their summer pleasures.

Late Comer

The city chap who had hired out as extra farmhand during the harvest, says Lippincott, was not quite able to respond to the 4 o'clock pounding on his bedroom door the first morning as promptly as he had anticipated. He lingered with the pillows for a quarter of an hour past the appointed time and then dragged himself out, and by half past 4 he was stumbling across the field where the farmer was hard at work. "Fine morning," said the newcomer briskly. The farmer looked up. "Yes," he said, "it was."

"WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the lawyer who was "willing to justify himself" asked Jesus "Who is my neighbor?" he raised a question that has continued ever since to vex the whole human family. The question gives expression to the difficulty which the command to "love thy neighbor as thyself" has always implied to mortal mind. It is noteworthy that Jesus made no division between the two great commandments, but placed them in the same category, well knowing that true obedience to either one can result only from a spiritual comprehension of the meaning of both.

It is easily conceded that worshipping the one infinite God with all the heart is

a purely spiritual process; but mortals have been too much inclined to turn their gaze toward the erring material man, when searching for the neighbor whom they must love. In so doing they have continued to "justify" themselves with the excuse that it is impossible to love the unlovely. And so it is. It is incredible that Jesus could have insisted upon the necessity of loving our neighbor, had he not known that there existed a scientifically sure rule whereby to attain this heavenly condition of mind and fulfill the "royal law." Jesus knew it to be the Father's will that man should love his neighbor as himself. Therefore he knew that man could do so, blessing not only his neighbor but bringing to himself that great good—the conquest of selfishness.

When the exalted spiritual viewpoint of the Master is considered, it is seen how impossible it must ever be for material sense to grasp the spiritual truth he taught. The pure heart that sees God, perceives also His idea. Only spiritual sense apprehends spiritual truths. This explains the unsuccessful mortal attempt to love the neighbor while mentally judging that neighbor to be a discordant and repugnant person. Here the value of Mrs. Eddy's writings appears, in the fact that her text never forsakes the spiritual standpoint. Simply, yet profoundly, she explains (Science and Health, p. 88), "To love one's neighbor as one's self, is a divine idea; but this idea can never be seen, felt, nor understood through the physical senses."

The entire teaching of Christian Science points to the one perfect God, and the perfect, spiritual man, made in God's likeness. The individual who persists in dwelling mentally upon this great truth of being finds his old difficulty about the "neighbor" lessening, for he knows that he has begun to realize that there is but one infinite Mind, and through this realization, "the divine law of loving our neighbor as ourselves is unfolded" (Science and Health, p. 205). This problem, then, like all other footstools leading toward harmony, is resolved into the process of spiritualizing one's own thought; of cultivating the spiritually perceptive faculty which sees that good fills the universe and is the only reality concerning God and man; of insistently thinking good and not evil.

"But," says one, "it is hard to think of these lovely realities when another is encroaching on my rights, invading my

home with jarring discords, or causing disaster to my business." True, it may seem to the human sense an arduous ascent from the clashing elements of earth to the serene consciousness of universal love, but ideals are usually attained progressively, and we can begin this ascent out of hatred and separation into love and good will by thinking better, kinder thoughts today than we entertained yesterday. Doing so, it is soon learned that, hard as the task may seem, it is much easier than the old way of thinking unlovely, unmerciful thoughts.

If we are to obey the first great commandment by worshipping God in spirit, logically we must obey the second great commandment by looking for His loving ideas, our neighbors, spiritually. But we can never gain this peaceful relationship while we squander precious moments in criticizing, judging or condemning others; identifying them in our thoughts with sickness and sin. The indulgence of these wrong thoughts betrays the material viewpoint from which we regard our brother. Accepting the discordant material appearance as the man, we miss the spiritually lovely idea which is the true man to be loved.

One cannot do another's work nor of himself make over a disagreeable person into a lovable companion, but each can himself become a "neighbor" by refraining from harsh and cruel judgment; by cultivating the merciful disposition that seeks to relieve suffering; by spiritualizing that "self" which the commandment names as the gauge of one's love for another. Intent on maintaining a merciful condition of thought, like the good Samaritan, we shall find it necessary neither to question "Who is my neighbor?" nor to go out of our way in search of him; but, pursuing our own individual path, we shall be prepared to reflect the mercy we have cultivated to all who come within the radius of our experience. To be compassionate toward other discordant mortals, is to feel more clearly the tender compassion of infinite Love toward ourselves. Each one may effectually hasten the coming upon earth of the heavenly kingdom, and the neighborliness of God's children by refusing to think upon other than "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report."

CLIMBING HAWAII'S HALEAKALA

THIS slope of Haleakala is like a whole township, diversified with farms and woods, valleys and hills, resting on its elbows, so to speak, and looking out over the Pacific. We could look up to the cloud-line, about 7000 feet above the sea, and occasionally get a glimpse of the long line of the summit through rifts in the clouds. At idyllic our expedition, consisting of six mules and four people, was fitted out, and in the early afternoon we started on the trail up the mountain.

For several miles our way, continues a writer in the Century, led over grassy slopes where cattle were grazing. All the way till we reached the cloud-belt, we had the larks pouring down their music from the sky above us. They seemed specially jubilant. It was May in England, too, and they sang as though the spirit of those downy and fells was stirring in their hearts, under alien skies, but true to the memories of home. The trail became rougher and steeper as we ascended, and the grass and trees gave place to low, scrubby bushes. We were half an hour or more in the cloud-

belt, where the singing skylarks did not follow us. The clouds proved to be as loose of texture and as innocent as any summer fog that loiters in our valleys; but it was good to emerge into the sunshine again, and see the jagged line of the top sensibly nearer, and the canopy of clouds unroll itself beneath us. Through rifts in it we caught occasional glimpses of the Pacific, blue, vague, mystical gulfs that seemed filled with something less substantial than water.

Merely Chasing It

The commercial traveler who wanted the 12:20 train got through the gate at just 12:21. The ensuing handicap was watched with absorbing interest both from the train and the station platform. At its conclusion the knight of the road took the back trail, and a "red cap" came out to relieve him of his grip.

"Mister," he inquired, "were you trying to catch that Pennsylvania train?" "No, my son," replied the patient man. "No; I was merely chasing it out of the yard."—Saturday Evening Post.

THE WAY TO SPEAK
AND WRITE WHAT
SHALL NOT GO OUT
OF FASHION IS TO
SPEAK AND WRITE
SINCERELY.
—Emerson.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Girl Who Loved America

Surely every American child should read the story of Mary Antin. This Russian child coming to America as to a "Promised Land," as she names her book, shows to the accustomed dweller here what the privileges and opportunities really are, and above all what use may be made of them. What Mary Antin has accomplished was done chiefly by the impetus of her enthusiasm and love. She says:

One of my favorite places whither I resorted every day after school (in Boston) was a low wide-spreading building with a dignified granite front flanked on all sides by noble old churches, museums and schoolhouses. It was my habit to go very slowly up the broad steps to the palace entrance, pleasing my eyes with the majestic lines of the building and lingering to read the carved inscription: "Public Library, Built by the People, Free to All." I liked to remind myself of Plotzky (her home in Russia) the better to bring out the wonder of my life. That I who was born in the prison of the Pale should run at will in the land

of freedom was a marvel that it did me good to realize. That I who was brought up to my teens almost without a book should be set down in the midst of all the books that were ever written was a miracle as great as any on record. That an outcast should become a privileged citizen, that a beggar should dwell in a palace—was a romance more thrilling than poet ever sung. Surely I was rocked in an enchanted cradle.

Today's Puzzle

A boy drew certain pictures on his slate and said they represented the name of a tree. This is what he drew: An insect, part of the body, a preposition denoting possession, what drivers say to oxen, a feature of the face, a wing of a house, the letter E and a small cross.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Starling. 2. Sparkling. 3. Startling. 4. Stabling. 5. Stripling. 6. Scantling. 7. Shirling. 8. Slanting. 9. Slumbering. 10. Slashing.

OLD-FASHIONED NAME-CARD CUSTOMS

CALLING cards or name cards did not come into use till about 150 years ago. The fine people of society were a smaller coterie then, and they used to send playing cards among their friendly groups with their name and message written on the back, for playing cards were then printed with blank backs. Calling cards were at first very ornamental, much on the plan of a book-plate, perhaps. The Connoisseur reproduces some of them. One shows a view of the Seine at Paris, bridges and buildings and funny boats that look like toy Noah's arks. It is evidently an engraving from a hand sketch of the town, and in it we see a kind of forerunner of the postal card of today whereby people send photographic views of their own homes and sometimes even their own pictures through the mails. One very elaborate calling card shows the Pantheon at Rome, and another has all sorts of emblematic scrolls and figures. Others have merely conventionalized borders elegantly embossed or perhaps colored or gilded.

It is a disputed point whether or not Beau Brummel introduced the first plain name card, but at any rate this magazine shows his card and Anton Canova's in exactly the same type, rather heavy Roman capital letters. Brummel's reads "Mr. Brummel"—the Mr. Brummel, of course—and Canova's more modestly "Ant. Canova." Alexandre de Humboldt appears also in the same sort of lettering—but the Duchess of Devonshire—the duchess who was so concerned for Italian progress—appears in delicate Italian script, which was de rigueur for so many years and is still affected by ladies who prefer that which is very delicate to that which is more promptly up-to-date. The engraved script, of course, looks more like the autographic name card which was also long the best style. Indeed most of us have tucked away among the miscellaneous treasure trove of old-fashioned attics examples of these name cards, self-written in very

careful Italian script or done by some professional scribe who knew how to shade the letters to almost the perfection of the engraver's art.

Returning to the cards of famous folk in the Connoisseur, we find one that reads, probably in autograph: "Mr. Percy B. Shelley, 4395 Via Valfonda," and beside it an engraved card of the Rev. Sidney Smith. Thomas Lawrence also used an autograph card.

Modernly we have gone from elegant old English letterings for our engraved card to the careful Italian script and nowadays cards are engraved in small but square and undeniably legible capitals, which do, however, have more the appearance of a tradesman's card of advertisement than the italic letters of the previous mode.

In Europe there are still many old card customs, especially the elaborate announcements of weddings. From Paris one receives wedding invitations or announcements from both the families concerned instead of from the bride's parents only as in America.

One may remark here, also, on the

Forerunner of Safety Match

Perhaps next to the pin, the friction match is of most general concern in household economy. One is reminded of this by an act of the present Congress destroying the manufacture of the common white phosphorus match by a prohibitive excise tax, says a writer in the Western Woman's Outlook.

Along with pins and buttons, we accept the match as one of those things that always existed. And yet there are some who can remember when matches were the greatest invention of the time. That was about 1830. Naturally, it took quite a number of years to make them at all reliable. They acted badly and smelt worse. And then they were always going off at inopportune times. Carelessness with matches is probably responsible for nearly or quite half of the billions of dollars' fire loss which has occurred since the days of the old "lucifer" match.

Turn not thine eyes upon the backward way,
Let us look forward into sunny days;
Welcome with joyous heart the victory,
Forget what it has cost thee.
—Schiller.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 13, 1912

Boston in South America

"THE way to resume is to resume" was a laconic summing up of an enduring principle of conduct in all affairs, but it has been nowhere more applicable than in affairs of state, commerce and industry. Much unwisdom and even deviousness of method is forgiven the man who gets things done when the need for action dominates all else. Boston desires more export trade, direct steamship connection with South American countries, full use and profit from an open Panama canal, resumption of former relations with Asia and a share in the vast trade of that awakened continent. Very well. Let Boston use some of its admittedly large reserves of capital acquired of late from ownership of mines, textile industries, telephone companies, and shares in national railway systems which New England capital created but no longer controls, and with those reserves let it establish lines of vessels to carry on the trade it covets. Recent congressional action makes the task easier, because the craft need not be American-built. The way has been opened for a restored American marine. Is Boston without initiative, though blessed with insight and capital?

The question is the more pertinent because of what New Orleans has done through the recent incorporation of the Pan-American Mail Line. Three steamships, loaded with goods for South America, already have steamed away and the company is busy booking cargoes as far ahead as June of next year. The local Progressive Union fathered the project, and put up the first cash. Merchants and investors followed. The state of Louisiana fell in line with legislation exempting the company (and all others similarly organized and engaged in foreign trade) from taxation for fifteen years, thus virtually contributing a large subsidy. Shippers glad to use the new line were found all through the central West and upper Mississippi valley, as well as in states near New Orleans. Temporarily, business will be confined to ports in Brazil and Argentina, but with the canal opened, west coast and also Asiatic business will be developed.

Now of course New Orleans is so related geographically to the Latin-American markets and to the Panama route that the comparison between it and Boston cannot be forced to all lengths. But the point is that deed followed vision. City and commonwealth united. A venture was made and profit followed swiftly. Timidity will not win in the sort of competition that awaits American seekers for export business in regions south of the gulf and in Pacific waters.

Diffusion and Distribution

It is encouraging to find that better distribution as a means of reducing the cost of soil and manufactured products to the consumer is a subject that is receiving growing attention. More encouraging still is the recognition which better distribution is receiving, from economists, as the first really effective step to be taken with the purpose of preventing monopolistic abuses. A journal that to a considerable degree is representative of the money interests of the United States has recently taken up a phase of the matter having to do rather with the better distribution of finished products, an end which it believes is attainable through the diffusion of industry. The point is, that at present the manufactured article is a product of one part of a country or of the world, far remote from many other parts, the result being that the cost of transportation becomes an important factor in determining the price to the consumer. A large part of the manufactured articles used in every community comes from a distance and is hauled from the place of manufacture to the place of sale at great cost. The agricultural sections of the United States and Canada, for example—and the same would be true of Australia and South Africa—after accepting prices for their soil products which must allow in large part for the cost of transportation to the populous districts, are then forced to pay increased prices for the products of the populous districts that the manufacturer or jobber, or wholesaler, may be relieved, more or less, of the cost of distribution.

In new countries it is unavoidable that distribution shall be inadequate. The lack of transportation facilities in the United States and Canada made farming throughout very wide areas for many years one of the most unremunerative of occupations. Because the farmer could not get a fair price for his crops, and because he was compelled to pay unfair prices for all manufactured articles, he was, literally and often pathetically, the "poor farmer" of common report. Improved transportation facilities have bettered his condition, but local distribution has not kept pace with through transportation. It is still, over large parts of the United States and Canada, inadequate and crude.

Industry can be diffused. Manufactures are springing up in the West and South. California, which has suffered, perhaps more than any other state, from the long haul, is making tremendous strides in home industry. The total value of its manufactured products has increased from \$387,000,000 in 1904 to approximately \$600,000,000 in 1912. This is the result of development of power, mostly hydro-electric. California does not now, as formerly, haul everything it needs from the other side of the continent. Nevertheless, the great transcontinental railways are kept busy hauling hither and thither many articles that might just as well be produced at the points to which they are shipped. The longitudinal lines are doing a great deal of the same kind of business. Railroads and steamboats and steamships everywhere are unnecessarily hauling and rehauling vast quantities of products, soil and manufactured, that might be produced at the points of consumption, and the cost incident to this movement of freight is tremendous. The desire of the period, apparently, is that supplies, whether actually required or not, shall come from a distance. A more thorough development of home industries and a better system of local distribution are two of the greatest of modern human needs. With these met, there would not be so much puffing and blowing, so much hauling to and fro, so much waste of energy or so much noise. But there would be a more skillful handling of commerce and cheaper and more comfortable living.

The dollar bill should not be cut down too much. In the presence of current prices it looks small enough as it is.

Good milk is probably increasing in price as a result of all the free advertising it has received.

As to the Orchard Business

It is understood that a forthcoming report from the department of agriculture will sound a note of warning to those who are contemplating investment in orchard enterprises. At present many earnest persons are striving conscientiously, and with the welfare of the human race in view, to create a wider popular interest in rural life. Because of the seemingly better opportunities held out to young people by the towns and cities, this is an uphill fight, but those engaged in it are neither wearied nor discouraged. Recently they have been cheered by many encouraging signs. Unquestionably, there is a wider and a deeper interest in the soil than there was three or four years ago. Reports of the department of agriculture at Washington, of the state agricultural boards, of the agricultural colleges and of organizations engaged in the back-to-the-soil movement, all tend to show that the cityward movement from the farm is being checked and that the prospects of reversing it are bright.

All the more reason, then, that those who are turning their thoughts and their eyes, and perhaps their footsteps, toward the fields should be protected against imposition of every kind. It is so highly important that food production shall keep pace with consumption, that anything calculated to set back the present movement toward the country should be regarded in the light of an offense against the public.

Inquiries in large number are being made to the department of agriculture concerning enterprises in orcharding that promise alluring profits. It would not be just to place all such on the same level. No doubt, many of them are perfectly legitimate; no doubt, many of them are not. The department of agriculture should have knowledge sufficient to justify it in making proper classifications. This department is maintained for the purpose of upholding in every possible way the interests of the agricultural industry. It would be difficult to see how it could be more usefully employed at the present time than in diffusing information that will be of value to those who are thinking of investing in agricultural enterprises. It should, in fact, be a bureau of valuable information for all who are contemplating the soil with favor, and it will be no departure from its dignity as a government department if it shall go beyond the mere issuance of general bulletins of guidance to would-be farm investors and would-be farmers or fruit raisers, and be specific and particular in telling them just what to avoid.

Splendid Growth of Portland, Me.

THERE are other ways of measuring the progress of a community than by simply pointing to its growth in population. Portland, Me., has not gained inhabitants as have many other cities of its age, but even in this particular the showing that it is able to make is creditable. In the ten years preceding 1910 especially, it made considerable headway in population, its gain being 37.7 per cent, compared with 16.8 per cent in the previous decade. Its present population undoubtedly exceeds 60,000, and it is growing more rapidly than at any other time in its history. Moreover, it is growing in the right way.

There is full justification for the pride its people are taking in the manner of its development both within and without its business limits. Congress street is by no means the longest or busiest street in New England, but it is becoming one of the handsomest. Portland street, another thoroughfare, might take its place proudly among the streets of a far more pretentious city. The business heart of Portland is well and substantially built, and all new improvements seem to conform nicely to the general plan of municipal harmonization. In the very nature of things, some of the older parts of the city are crumbling in the path of progress, but since the original residence districts could not be preserved as they were half or a quarter of a century ago, but were gradually falling into neglect, perhaps it was best that business, encroaching upon them slowly for a long time, should finally claim them as its own.

The civic impulse of Portland is toward the higher ideals. Its people are naturally gratified that material prosperity is shining upon them, but it is encouraging to note that they are not so carried away by it as to lose sight of those things that will make their community a desirable place in which to live as well as a desirable place in which to do business. They are exacting in their demands upon those who build; their exactions have sometimes stayed the hand of the builder, but the result of their jealous regard for quality is that they have, growing up around them, a city worth visiting, and worth returning to.

THERE are 60,000 postoffices in the country, and yet it is possible to address a letter so that the postal authorities cannot make out which one is meant.

THREE great American canals are in process of construction, and all will very likely be completed at about the same time. The first of these is the Panama canal. In point of cost, the second is the New York barge canal. In point of importance commercially, the third, that which will afford a passage through Cape Cod, will probably rank next to the first. It is quite likely that the year 1915 will see the formal opening of these three waterways. The New York barge canal embraces the Erie canal, Oswego canal and Champlain canal, all of which are being deepened and widened at a cost to the state of \$108,000,000. Last year the Legislature at Albany passed a law authorizing a referendum vote of the people on a \$19,800,000 bond issue to provide suitable terminals for the waterway. The issue was authorized, and the state engineer and surveyor is now engaged in locating definitely the sites for these terminals. There will be twenty-two canal ports, the points to be provided with facilities for the shipping and receipt of merchandise transported by barge being Ft. Plain, Canajoharie, Herkimer and Mohawk, Rouse's Point, Mechanicsville, Whitehall, Little Falls, Lyons, Port Henry, Plattsburg, Rome, Lockport, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Oswego, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo and New York. The latter city is to have no less than fourteen terminals, the total cost of which will be \$9,740,000.

Not a little conjecture is indulged in with regard to the business that will be done over this waterway. There appears at present to be considerable haziness on this point. The Empire state three years hence will have a magnificent waterway, with all modern conveniences. Whether it can induce the traffic that is absolutely necessary to its success is the question. To do it there must be a diversion of

Terminals for New York's Barge Canal

traffic that now tends in another direction, and this, it seems to close observers, will have to be accomplished by bringing into cooperation with the barge canal certain carrying corporations that now seem to see their interests lying in another quarter.

If for any reason New York should find itself in possession of a canal that is doing no more business, say, than the great natural water highways of the West, there will, at least, be this much in expectation: The state of New York will be quite likely to inquire deeply into the cause of the seeming failure of its great undertaking, and to remove the cause when found. Interests that may see profit in bringing about the failure of a canal that when entirely completed will probably cost \$150,000,000 are interests regarded as among the most powerful in the nation, but the state of New York and the city of New York, on the other hand, are interests not to be trifled with. Perhaps, it will be as well if full leeway in this instance shall be given to any foes of inland water transportation, for the result will probably be clarifying to the whole situation.

Corporate Land Holdings and Single Tax

MISSISSIPPI has taken legislative steps to prevent the land of the state from falling into the hands of large corporations. As usual, there is more or less controversy among lawyers and others with regard to the constitutionality of the enactment. The prospects are that the law will be held valid by the higher courts of the state. If it shall not be, there is every reason to believe that the people of Mississippi will amend their constitution so as to fit the case. Mississippi is not the only state of the American Union that realizes the possibility of corporate land control. The tendency toward real estate trusts and holding companies is strong in many parts of the country. Wealth always acquires land. That it does so, and that it does so naturally, and that wealth is more often represented by land than by any other form of property, and that from time immemorial wealth has been expressed in land, are facts that contribute toward making up the sum of the single tax argument, that land is the only real property and that, therefore, land alone should be taxed.

Those who believe in the doctrines of Henry George, and have confidence in their ultimate acceptance, will be less concerned about the acquisition of land by corporations than will those economists who look for remedies of present social inequalities and abuses in legislation that recognizes the present land system. Single tax, as authorities on the subject are constantly pointing out for the benefit of those who will not take the trouble to investigate it for themselves, is not, in its essence, a tax on land, but a tax on land values. It will not fall on all land, if adopted, but only on valuable land, and, as Henry George says, "on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user."

Corporate land owners as a rule are not, and never will be, users of land in the strict sense. They are, and will be, mere owners of and speculators in land. The single tax will bear upon them—will bear upon all exploiters of land—and not upon those who make legitimate use of it. Under single tax there would be no occasion for such legislation as that enacted recently in Mississippi, for great corporations would not find in land a profitable investment. They buy land now "for a rise in the market," the consequence of legitimate enterprise in some other quarter. They buy large sections of land in the hope that it may increase in value through the process of unearned increment. Under single tax, such increases in value would mean to the landholder for speculation proportionate increases in taxation, and these would drive him to make legitimate use of his holdings or to sell the land so that others might put it to its proper use. Thus it would inevitably lead also, so its advocates point out, to that most desirable of earthly ends, an equitable division of wealth and of all the good things wealth may command.

MUCH is said and written today about the solidarity of labor. Undoubtedly the past quarter of a century has seen a striking increase of internationalism in the ranks of the proletariat. But there is an equally significant trend in the world of trade and industry tending to bring merchants and manufacturers together. Boston in particular and the United States in general are to have striking proof of this when, later in the month, the first international congress of chambers of commerce to be held in America begins its sessions. Six hundred and fifty delegates from forty countries are now en route to participate, not in a junket, but in a serious conference respecting problems solution of which will give stability, facility and uniformity to barter and exchange of goods the world over. More than half of these delegates, as a matter of fact, have had experience as government officials as well as being eminent in business administration.

National, state and local officials have shown adequate appreciation of the potential value to America of this conference, and have rallied to support of the local chamber of commerce in its plans for entertainment of the delegates. Responsibility for further aid now rests on American business men. Just as previous sessions of the congress, held in Liege, Prague, Milan and London, have each been conspicuous for some distinct contribution to the general movement unifying business law, customs and ideals, so the Boston meeting gives promise. Part of its duty will be to finish work undertaken previously, such for instance as agreement on a reformation of the calendar and institution of an international office for collection of commercial statistics. But there are two new matters, each one exceedingly important, that will be included by the program committee on American initiative. One is the duty of forces back of the congress to aid in establishing an international court of arbitral justice for suits between individuals and foreign states; the other is the necessity of an international conference on prices and the cost of living. Constructive action on either of these matters will make the Boston conference memorable.

RECLAMATION, by the way, is not confined to the swamps or arid areas of the remote sections. Nearly every city in the country is a land maker. Within ten years twenty-five miles square of land around New York city has been filled with coal ashes and other refuse. Unfortunately, the waste of cities goes too often toward the making of land for private owners. This should be stopped. Every city should have public dumps and treat them from a business point of view.

Solidarity of Business